FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXIX.] FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA, TUESDAY AFTERNOON, AUGUST 4, 1846. [NO. 1522.]

PRINTED, WEEKLY,
BY J. B. NEWBY.
EDWARD J. HALE,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

At $2 00 per annum, if paid in advance; $2 50 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 00 after the year has expired.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

☞ Letters to the Editor must be post paid.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber are requested to call and make immediate payment. He may be found at the Auction Store of A. M. Campbell, first door above the Cape Fear Bank. Mr. Campbell is authorised to receipt for me during my absence. M. McKINNON.
July 27. 21-tf

☞ **J. M. BEASLEY**, having been burnt out by the recent fire, has taken the Stand 3 doors North of Mr. H. Leete's Store on Green street.
July 27. 21-3w

☞ The friends of Capt. **JOHN GREEN** respectfully announce him as a Candidate for the office of Sheriff of Cumberland County, and have the pleasure of stating that he will serve if elected.
July 27, 1846.

NEW STORE.

Samuel T. Hartley

Would respectfully inform the public, that since the fire he has taken the Store in Mrs. McRae's building, South side of Hay street, the first door above the Lafayette Hotel, (now erecting,) and that he is now receiving a full supply of NEW GOODS, as his old stock was entirely consumed; consisting of Gentlemen's and Ladies' Boots and Shoes, all descriptions; Boys' and Misses' ditto, ditto; Children's ditto.

—ALSO—

Calf, Goat, Lining, and Binding Skins; Oak and Hemlock Sole Leather,—which he will sell low for *Cash*, or on time to those who will pay on *presentation of their accounts*.
July 28, 1846. 21-3w

P. S. Those indebted are requested to make *immediate* payment.

New York Fall Trade.
1846.
TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS.

THERE can be no doubt but that the city of New York is the most advantageous market in the United States for the purchase of country supplies.

It is connected by water communication and Railroads with all the States in the Union; it receives the largest importations from abroad, contains the largest stocks of goods, and is the great depot of American Manufactures, and prices are less and credits more liberal.

Persons disposed to purchase will find it to their advantage to call on the following Houses:

Dry Goods.

Jobber of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Zephyr Worsted, Canvass, Gloves, Ribbons, Laces, &c.
D. S. TURNER, 60 William st., between Cedar and Pine.

Importers of Berlin Zephyr Worsted, Patterns, Canvass, Floss, Silk, Chenille, Purse Twist, Oiled Silk, Paris Fancy Articles, Gimps, Fringes, Tassels, &c.
KOLSAAT BROTHERS, 48 John st., and 387 Broadway.

Berlin Zephyr and Tapisserie Worsted, Patterns, Canvass, Chenille, Floss and Purse Silks, Fringes, Gimps, Cords and Tassels, Steel Trimmings, Beads, and a large assortment of French Fancy Articles, for sale by
D. M. PEYSER, Importer, 58 John st., or 303 Broadway.

Straw Goods.

Manufacturer and Dealer in Straw Goods, Palm Leaf Hats, Artificial Flowers, &c.
ELI C. BLAKE, 22 John st., up stairs.

Cash Cloth Store.

KNOEPFEL, GREGORY & FOOTE, 30 John street, up stairs, (between Nassau and William,) Importers and Dealers in French, German and English Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Tailors' Trimmings, &c.

Dry Goods Merchants and Tailors visiting the City of New York are respectfully invited to examine our stock.

Books, &c.

Publishers of Brown's Grammars, N. York Readers, &c., have a very large assortment of School, Medical, and Miscellaneous Books. Merchants, Colleges, District Schools and Town Library Companies, furnished at low prices.
SAMUEL S. & WILLIAM WOOD, 261 Pearl st.

Importer of German, French, and all Foreign Books for Colleges, public and private Libraries, &c. Single books imported to order. Publisher of Homœopathic Books—Importer and Dealer in Homœopathic Medicines.
WM. RADDE, No. 322 Broadway.

Importers of English and French Stationary, and manufacturers of Account Books, Manifold Letter Writers, Croton Ink, &c. A large assortment of cheap Account Books, suitable for Southern and Western Trade.
FRANCIS & LOUTREL, 77 Maiden Lane.
Lewis Francis, Cyrus H. Loutrel.

Importers of French and English Fancy and Staple Stationary.
RICH & LOUTREL, 61 William street.
English and French Tissue and Writing Papers, Sealing Wax, Wafers, Steel Pens, Parchment, Inks, Fluids, &c. Screw and Lever Copying Presses, of every variety.
Manufacturers of Account Books for the trade. Papers of every description at the manufacturers' prices. Domestic Stationary on commission.
James V. Rich, W. M. Loutrel.

Playing and Visiting Cards.

Manufacturer of Playing, Visiting, and Business Cards, Quills, &c.
GEORGE COOK, 71 Fulton street.

Glass, China, and Queensware.

Importers and Dealers in French and English China, Glass, Earthenware, Looking Glasses, Clocks, and Britannia Ware.
RICHARD F. HAVILAND, No. 82 Maiden Lane, between Pearl and William sts. Merchants, Hotels and Vessels supplied on the best terms.

Importer and Wholesale Dealer in Earthenware, China and Glass.
F. W. OGSBURY, 56 Courtlandt st., between Washington and Greenwich sts.

Britannia Ware.

Manufacturer of Plain, Japanned and Planished Tin Ware, and Dealer in Britannia Ware, Coffee Mills, &c. Also, Importer of Planished and Block Tin Ware, Metal Sauce Pans, Tea Kettles, Enamelled Ware, &c.
P. B. CLARK, 13 Platt street.

Manufacturers and Dealers in Britannia Ware, Plain and Japanned Tin Ware, Cone & Globe Lanterns, Tea Trays, Fry Pans, Sauce Pans, Shovels and Tongs, Coffee Mills, Spoons, Iron Wire, Rivets, Kettle Ears, &c. Importers of Block Tin and Planished Ware.
BENHAM, JOHNSON & Co., 272½ Pearl st., near Fulton.
Darius Benham, Geo. W. Johnson, M. R. Whitney.

Manufacturer and Wholesale Dealer in Plain and Japanned Ware, Tinners' Tools and Machines. Importer of Block Tin and Planished Wares, &c.
EDWARD CARTER (of the late firm of Locke & Carter) No. 21 Fulton st., between Water and Front.

Manufacturer of Plain and Japanned Tin Ware, and Importer of Hardware, Block Tin and Planished Ware.
N. E. JAMES, 23 Cliff st., between Fulton and John.

Shirt, Stock & Hosiery Warehouse.

E. STONE & GREACEN, 107 William st., corner of John and 66 John, have been for the last 14 years in the Gentlemen's furnishing business, and have a large stock manufactured and selected by themselves of Shirts, Bosoms, Collars, Stocks, Ties, Scarfs, Cravats, Undershirts, Drawers, Hosiery, Suspenders, Gloves, &c. Merchants and Merchant Tailors can here select from a large stock articles that cannot fail to please them, both in quality and price.

Importers, Manufacturers, and Wholesale Dealers in all descriptions of Gentlemen's Hosiery, Stocks, Cravats, Scarfs, Shirts, Collars, Bosoms, Suspenders, Gloves, Caps, &c.
JOHN M. DAVIES & JONES, 106 William st., S. E. corner of John.

Importers, Manufacturers, and Wholesale Dealers in Linen and Cotton Shirts, Under Shirts, Drawers, Hosiery, Scarfs, Stocks, Cravats, Collars, Bosoms, &c.
JOHN P. WAKEMAN & CO., 56 Maiden Lane, and 3 Liberty street.

Clothing.

LONGSTREET & SPECK, 83 Nassau st., Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in Clothing, have always on hand a very large assortment of Clothing, made of the best materials and in the best manner. Those in the Trade and others are invited to call and examine our stock and styles, which we think exceed any others in point of style and workmanship, price the lowest. We are also prepared to manufacture Clothing for the South and West in a style and manner to defy competition.
C. T. Longstreet, D. Speck.

Merchant Tailors.

JOHNSON, LANPHIER & HASCY, Merchant Tailors, have opened their splendid new store, No. 203 Broadway, 3 doors above the Franklin House, where will always be found a choice selection of Piece Goods, ready made Garments, and Gentlemen's Furnishing articles of the latest importations.

Drapers and Tailors.

A. FITCH & CO., 176 Broadway, under Howard's Hotel, are receiving their Fall and Winter supplies of Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, &c. &c. Our stock comprises the richest assortment ever offered in this City, and our facilities in making up garments are such as enables us to compete with any house, and at prices lower than the usual rates. A large assortment of garments ready made in the best styles, always on hand.

Manufacturers and Dealers in fine Shirts, Collars, Bosoms, and under Garments. Merchant Tailors and Dealers are invited to call and examine our stock.
MORRISON & JONES, Drapers and Tailors, 135 and 137 William st., Washington stores.

Salamander Safes.

Rich & Co's Patent Improved Salamander Safes, Double and Single, warranted free from dampness, as well as fire proof—an improvement upon Wilder's Patent. For sale by
A. S. MARVIN, Agent for the manufacturer, 138½ Water street.
Also by Isaac Bridge, New Orleans.

Fancy Goods.

Importer and Wholesale Dealer in French, English and German Fancy Goods, Combs, Brushes, Perfumery, &c. Manufacturer of Portable Desks, Work Boxes, Dressing Cases, Card Cases, Pocket Books, Wallets, &c.
GEORGE E. CHOLWELL, No. 24 Maiden Lane.

Importers of English, French and German Fancy Goods, Gold and Gilt Jewelry, Perfumery, Stationary, &c.
SILL & THOMPSON, 84 William st., up stairs.

Fancy Soaps and Perfumery.

The only GENUINE WALNUT OIL MILITARY SHAVING SOAP manufactured by WM. JOHNSON, late Johnson, Vroom & Fowler, with every description of Fancy Soaps and Perfumery, at the steam soap works, 21 Courtlandt st., cheaper than any house in the United States.

Lithographic Prints, &c.

Publishers of Original Colored Prints, superior articles, at the lowest prices for Cash. Orders accompanied by a remittance punctually attended to. Agents wanted in the different towns throughout the country.
SARONY & MAJOR, 99 Nassau street, near Fulton.

N. CURRIER, No. 33 Spruce st., after 1st November at his old stand, No. 2 Spruce, corner of Nassau, nearly opposite City Hall. N. C. is now prepared to supply orders for Lithographic Prints, from 1 to 250,000 in 24 hours notice. His assortment is the most extensive in the United States, and consists of a fine variety of original drawings executed by the best artists in the country. Agents for the South and West supplied at a small advance on the cost of publication. He invites competition but defies opposition.

Paper Hangings.

M. A. HOWELL & CO., manufacturers and wholesale dealers in this article, keep constantly on hand at the warehouse of their manufactory, No. 188 Pearl st., the largest and most extensive variety of new styles to be found in the United States, to which they particularly invite the attention of dealers. The facilities we possess in newly invented machinery, &c., for producing a superior quality of goods, enables us to sell at our warehouse at first manufactory prices.

Trunks and Carpet Bags.

PETERS, PORTON & CO., Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers. Repositories No. 60 Maiden Lane, New York, and corner of Canal and Magazine streets, New Orleans.

Window Shades.

KELTY & RIKER, 131 Chatham street, Manufacturers and Importers of Shades and Mountings, exclusively.—Dealers can save from 10 to 33 per cent. by calling as above, which is the only Manufactory of any extent in the United States.

Window Shade Depot.

BARTOL & DE MAUNY, Manufacturers and Importers, No. 7 Spruce street. Shades of all descriptions, kinds, and sizes, 50 per cent. cheaper than can be bought at any other place. Trimmings at Manufacturers' prices. Signs, Banners, and Interior Decorations done in a style not to be surpassed.

Umbrellas, Parasols and Shades.

Manufacturer and Dealer in Umbrellas, Parasols, and Sun Shades, Umbrella furniture, cloths, &c. A large assortment always on hand.
GEORGE J. BYRD, 180 Pearl st., nearly opposite Cedar.

Umbrellas, Parasols, Canes, Whalebone, &c.

CALKINS & BARROW, 28 Maiden Lane, corner of Nassau st. Manufactory and Wholesale Warehouse of Umbrellas, Parasols, Parasolettes, Sun Shades, Walking Canes, Whalebone, Umbrella Silks, Ginghams, Furniture, &c. Dealers from all parts of the country are invited to call.

Stained Glass.

Stained Glass and Metal Sash Work of every description made to order. Designs from the country faithfully and promptly executed, and warranted to give satisfaction.
CARSE & READ, 5 Spruce street.

Stoves, Bells, &c.

Wholesale Dealers in Stoves and Castings. A large assortment of the various Patterns now used, on hand; among which is Atwood's celebrated Empire Cook Stoves, Cauldrons, Sugar Mills and Kettles, Church, Factory, and Steamboat Bells, of all sizes.
HICKOK & CO., 230 Water street.

To Dentists.

JOHN D. CHEVALIER, 184 Broadway, established 1832, has for fourteen years devoted his whole attention to the manufacture of Dental Instruments; and has always a large stock on hand. For the superiority of his Instruments he refers to any Dentist of seven years' practice in the Union. Gentlemen desiring a Catalogue, and list of Prices, will have one forwarded to them, by sending their address, post paid.

Nankin Tea Company.

THE NANKIN TEA COMPANY, No. 352 Pearl street, Dealers in pure and fragrant Teas. Country Merchants, heads of families, and all large consumers, are invited to examine their stock.

Canton Tea Company.

THE NEW YORK CANTON TEA COMPANY, at 125 Chatham st. and 163 Greenwich st., is the oldest exclusive Tea Establishment in America. Merchants and others wishing to contract for the sale of our superior Packed Teas must apply immediately—if by mail, prepaid.

Premium Boots.

Fine Boots for $3 50, City made, equal to those sold in other Stores for $5. Fine French Calf Boots for $4 50, equal to the best made in the City for $6 or $7, at YOUNG & JONES'S Fashionable French Boot and Shoe Manufactory, No. 4 Ann st., near the American Museum. Our Boots having been judged in the late Fair at Niblo's, are said to be the best ever sold in the City. "Quick sales."

Optician.

JOHN ROACH, 82 Nassau st., Thermometers, Surveying Compasses, and Instruments in general for Wholesale Dealers. Lenses ground to order for any purpose. German and French Daguerreotype apparatus and all the materials used in the art. Apparatus of his own make, supperior to any made in the United States. Spectacles suited to every sight. Orders, with cash, promptly attended to.

MASONS WANTED.

I WISH to hire 5 or 6 good Brick Masons and Plasterers, for which an advance on the current wages will be given.
GEO. S. HODGES.
Fayetteville, July 27, 1846. 21-3t

CORN.

1000 BUSHELS CORN, in lots to suit purchasers
J. & T. WADDILL.
July 28, 1846. 21tf

OLD APPLE BRANDY.

16 BBLS. OLD APPLE BRANDY, a superior article, suitable for Wine makers. For sale by
JAS. G. COOK.
July 27. 21tf

SPLENDID LOTTERIES!

J. G. GREGORY & CO., MANAGERS.

4 Prizes of $25,000!

AMOUNTING TO

$100,000.

ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY,

Class 31 for 1846, to be drawn in Alexandria, D. C., on Saturday, August 8, 1846.

MAGNIFICENT SCHEME.

1 Prize of	$25,000	Amounting to $100,000!
1 ditto	25,000	
1 ditto	25,000	
1 ditto	25,000	

1 Prize of $10,000, 1 of 8,000, 2 Prizes of 4,000, 4 of 2,000, 50 of 1,000, &c. &c.

78 Number Lottery—14 Drawn Ballots.
Tickets $15—Halves $7 50—Quarters $3 75—Eighths $1 87.

Certificates of Packages of	26	Wholes	$180 00
Ditto	ditto	26 Halves	90 00
Ditto	ditto	26 Quarters	45 00
Ditto	ditto	26 Eighths	22 50

$30,000.

ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY,

Class No. 32 for 1846, to be drawn at Alexandria, D. C., on Saturday, August 15, 1846.

CAPITALS.

1 Prize of $30,000, 1 of 10,000, 1 of 4,000, 10 Prizes of 1,500, &c.

66 Number Lottery—12 Drawn Ballots.
Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.

Certificates of Packages of	22	Wholes,	$110 00
Ditto	ditto	22 Halves,	55 00
Ditto	ditto	22 Quarters,	27 50

$40,000!

ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY,

Class 33 for 1846, to be drawn at Alexandria, D. C., on Saturday, August 22, 1846.

GRAND SCHEME.

1 Prize of $40,000, 1 of $10,000, 1 of 5,000, 2 Prizes of 1,500, 3 of 1,300, 5 of 1,250, 100 of 500, 100 of 400, &c. &c.

75 Number Lottery—12 Drawn Ballots.
Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.

Certificate of Packages of	25	Wholes,	$130 00
Ditto	ditto	25 Halves,	65 00
Ditto	ditto	25 Quarters,	32 50

$35,000!

ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY,

Class 34 for 1846, to be drawn in Alexandria, D. C., on Saturday, August 29, 1846.

SPLENDID PRIZES.

1 Prize of $35,000, 1 of 10,000, 1 of 5,000, 1 of 3,255, 10 Prizes of 1,500, &c. &c.

15 Drawn Numbers out of 78.
Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.

Certificates of Packages of	26	Wholes,	$120 00
Ditto	ditto	26 Halves,	60 00
Ditto	ditto	26 Quarters,	30 00

☞ Orders for Tickets and Shares and Certificates of Packages in the above Splendid Lotteries, will receive the most prompt attention, and an official account of each Drawing sent immediately after it is over to all who order from us. Address,
J. G. GREGORY & CO., Managers,
Washington City, D. C.
July 20, 1846. 21-tdp

4,109 ACRES OF VALUABLE LAND,
On the waters of Deep River, Chatham county.
FOR SALE.

BEING too old and feeble to attend to concerns of such magnitude, I hereby offer for sale, on the most accommodating terms, the following very valuable Property, viz:

Egypt, the Plantation on which I reside, containing about 3,000 acres—900 of which are cleared and 100 more in process of clearing. Of these, 500 acres are low grounds, but so situated as to suffer but little from overflow. Fifty dollars would cover all losses from damage of this kind, for the whole period of 18 years that I have owned the Plantation. There can be 1200 acres of cleared Land on the Farm, and no parts of it more than 1½ miles from the Homestead. There is a great diversity of soil in this Tract, which enables the owner to grow any crop he chooses, suitable to the climate. It is peculiarly adapted to the culture of small grain and Tobacco, as is evidenced by my Crops. The Farm is cultivated under the three-shift system, and is well drained with open, covered and horizontal ditches; and the whole is under a good fence, with all the buildings necessary for a Farm of this extent. In addition to the ordinary buildings, there is a Granary that will hold 1500 bushels of Wheat in the Sheaf; and contains, besides a fine Thresher, Crusher and Corn-sheller. There is, also, a capital Gin House, with Screws, &c. Also, a good Smoke House, and a Store building, eligibly situated for Country trade.—There is, in addition, a Toll Bridge across Deep River, and the half of a fine water privilege on the River, for a Mill or Factory. And to crown the whole, it is convenient to Mills and a Market, has a fine range for Cattle and Hogs, and cannot be surpassed for health. The Plantation is uniformly admired by Travellers, and is said to be the best and handsomest Farm between Raleigh and the Mountains.

There are growing on this Plantation 1500 choice Apple Trees.

☞ I will sell this Farm on a long credit, if the debt be made perfectly secure, and the interest punctually paid, annually. A small payment only will be required, when the deeds are executed.

It may be asked why it is that I offer such valuable property for sale? I answer, in addition to the fact of my growing infirmities, that I have but one son that is a Farmer, and he has removed to Mississippi, where I wish to send my negroes.

I will also sell Stock and Provisions, and Plantation implements to the purchaser.
PETER EVANS.
Egypt, Chatham County, June, 1846. 18-3m

N. B. Wishing to quit the Mercantile business, whether or not I sell my Lands, I offer for sale my Stock of Goods now on hand. I will rent my Store—a first rate stand for business, as my books will show—and will board the person purchasing the Goods in my family.

Persons wishing to purchase, can apply to me, personally, at Egypt, or address me by letter, to Pittsboro', Chatham County.

FOR SALE.

A PRIME lot of LARD by the Firkin, and Bacon HAMS at retail.
J. & T. WADDILL.
July 20, 1846. 20-tf

MONUMENTAL
Marble Factory.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his fellow citizens and the public in general, that he has opened (nearly opposite the Post Office,) a FACTORY of the above description, where orders for Monuments, Tomb or Grave Stones, of any description, will meet every attention. From his experience in the business, he believes himself competent to give satisfaction to all who may favor him with their patronage.
GEORGE LAUDER.
Fayetteville, July 1846. 19-6mp

OREGON HOTEL.

MRS. FOSTER will continue to keep this House as a House of Entertainment for Travellers and private Boarders, and hopes, by efforts to please, to merit a liberal share of public patronage. July 1.—18tf

WM. D. SMITH,
General Commission & Forwarding Merchant,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
April 1, 1846. 5-tf

5,000 lbs. BACON,

OF superior quality, just received and for sale by BEVERLY ROSE & SON.
July 20, 1846. 20tf

EQUITY SALE.

WILL be sold on Monday, the 7th day of September, 1846, at 12 o'clock M., at the Court House door in the Town of Fayetteville, the following VALUABLE REAL ESTATE, to-wit:

50 Acres of Land, foot of Harrington Hill, commonly known as the "Cameron Field."

One Lot in the Town of Fayetteville, on Green street, fronting 24 feet, running back 22 feet 5 inches.

One other Lot on Bow street, 22 feet 5 inches front, running back 42 feet.

One parcel of Land, the late residence of Josiah Evans, Jr. dec'd., on the East side of Cape Fear River, on both sides of the Wilmington road, containing 297 acres.

The above Property will be sold upon a credit of six months, the purchasers giving bond with sufficient security.

Also, at the same time and place, will be sold SEVEN SHARES of the Capital or Joint Stock of the Bank of Cape Fear.
ARCH'D A. T. SMITH,
Clerk & Master.
July 20, 1846. 20-ts

NEW FLOUR.

NEW FLOUR, for sale by the barrel or at retail, by JAS. G. COOK.
July 13. 19-4w

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT application will be made to the President, Directors and Company of the Bank of Cape Fear, at the expiration of three months from the date hereof, for the issue of a new Certificate for four Shares of the Stock of the said Bank, standing in the name of Duncan Munroe, in the room of the original, which is lost or destroyed.
THOS. MUNROE, Adm'r.
Cumberland county, July 6, 1846. 18-3m

THE Subscribers wish to hire the getting of three or four hundred thousand feet of Ton Timber. Application to either of the subscribers, in person or by letter, will be promptly attended to.
ARCH'D McLAUCHLIN.
L. S. TOWER.
Fayetteville, June 29, 1846. 17-6w

PRINTING.

THE Subscriber having procured a full supply of handsome NEW TYPE, is prepared to execute all kinds of JOB AND PAMPHLET PRINTING in a better style than heretofore.
E. J. HALE.

THE LIFE OF
GEN. WINFIELD SCOTT,

BY Edward D. Mansfield, Esq., of Cincinnati, Ohio. In one volume, 12mo., fine Muslin Binding.

Just received, price $1 25, and for sale by
E. J. HALE.

Also, a large Lithographic print of Gen. Scott, price $1.

Rowand's Tonic Mixture,
Fahnestock's Vermifuge,
Gray's Ointment,

For sale at the Bookstore of
E. J. HALE.
Sept. 22.

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,
CUMBERLAND COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, June Term, 1846.

John Colvin *vs.* John McLeran.
Same *vs.* same.
Same *vs.* same.
Same *vs.* same.

Original Attachment levied on the Defendant's interest in 430 acres of Land; also on his interest in a negro slave named Stephen.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant is not an inhabitant of this State: It is therefore Ordered, that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying said Defendant of the issuing of this Attachment, and requiring him to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the County of Cumberland, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the first Monday in September next, and replevy and plead, or judgment by default will be entered against him, and the property levied on be condemned to satisfy the Plaintiff's demand.

Witness, John McLaurin, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Fayetteville, the 1st Monday in June, A. D. 1846.
20] J. McLAURIN.

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,
CUMBERLAND COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, June Term, 1846.

Alexander Johnson *vs.* John McLeran.

Original Attachment levied on the Defendant's interest in 430 acres of Land on Buck Creek, in Cumberland county; also on his interest in a negro slave named Stephen.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that John McLeran, the Defendant in this case, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is therefore Ordered, that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying the Defendant of this Attachment, and requiring him to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the county of Cumberland, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the first Monday in September next, and replevy and plead to issue, or the same will be heard ex parte, and the property levied on be sold to satisfy the Plaintiff's demand.

Witness, John McLaurin, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Fayetteville, the first Monday in June 1846. J. McLAURIN.

THOMPSON'S MEXICO, &c.

RECOLLECTIONS OF MEXICO, by the Hon. Waddy Thompson, late U. S. Minister Plenipotentiary to that Court; price $2 50.

Also, Mysteries of the Backwoods, by Thorpe, 50 cents; Longfellow's Poems, 50; Liebeg's Agricultural Chemistry, 25; Carlyle's Sartar Resartus, 50; Scott's Infantry Tactics, 3 vols, $3.

For sale by
July 13. E J HALE.

MEDICAL COLLEGE,
In Richmond, Va.

THE Ninth Winter Session of the Medical Department of Hampden Sydney College, will commence in Richmond on the last MONDAY in October, (the 26th,) and continue until the last of February following.

JOHN CULLEN, M. D., Prof. of the Theory and Practice of Medicine.
A. L. WARNER, M. D., Prof. of Surgery.
L. W. CHAMBERLAYNE, M. D., Prof. of Therapeutics and Materia Medica.
R. L BOHANAN, M. D., Professor of Obstetries and Diseases of Women and Children.
S. MAUPIN, M. D., Prof. of Chemistry and Pharmacy.
JEFFRIES WYMAN, M. D., Prof. of Anatomy and Physiology.

The College Building, rivalling in beauty, commodiousness, and convenience, any similar structure in our country, has been completed, and offers to the student advantages in the prosecution of his preparatory studies, which hitherto the Faculty was unable to proffer to him. The College Infirmary has been in full operation for the past year, and has furnished more frequent opportunities to witness the lesser and more important surgical operations than any Hospital in the U. States. Independent of the surgical cases, the student can constantly find interesting cases illustrating the various diseases of the South, with the treatment which experience has thoroughly tested. The City Alms House is under the charge of one of the Faculty, and will be open to the Medical Class for clinical instruction. The facilities for studying practical anatomy and operative surgery are unsurpassed. Physicians in the country, and others who do not receive the Catalogue for the present year, which will be issued during this month, (July,) will please send their names and post office (post paid) to the Dean.
AUG. L. WARNER, M. D.,
Dean of the Faculty.
July 7, 1846. 19-8w

GIESE & SON,
Commission Merchants,
For the sale of Flour, Grain, Seed, Lumber, Iron, &c. &c.,
No. 48 Commerce street Wharf,
BALTIMORE.

☞ G. & Son will receive and sell all kinds of Country Produce, and make liberal advances on consignments when required, and prompt remittances when sales are effected.

Refer to—

P. Durkin, Esq., Cashier,	Petersburg, Va.
Wesley Gregg, Esq.	do.
Lewis Lunsford, Esq.	do.
Peebles, White & Davis,	do.

and others.
June 13, 1846. 15-20wpd

DR. CHAMPION'S VEGETABLE AGUE MEDICINE

DR. CHAMPION'S
Vegetable Ague Medicine.

A safe and certain cure for Chill and Fever, in all its complicated forms. Also, an effectual remedy for Fevers of every description.

THIS Medicine has been before the public for a number of years, and the beneficial effect so fully developed, that the demand for the Pills has increased to a very great extent. For although the Proprietor has manufactured near half a million Boxes during the past year, he has not been able to supply many parts of the country. This Medicine may be relied on in all cases to cure the Chills and Fever the first day.

Bilious Fever, Typhus Fever, Winter Fever and Scarlet Fevers, all yield to the use of this Medicine, and are cured by this system of practice, in a shorter time, and with much more certainty than by any other system that has been recommended. Each box contains twenty-four pills, twelve of which will cure any ordinary case of Chills and Fever. A Pamphlet accompanies each box giving full directions and numerous certificates of the efficacy of these Pills. Price reduced to $1 per Box.

—ALSO.—

DR. CHAMPION'S
Vegetable Anti-Bilious, Anti-Dyspeptic, Purifying and Cathartic Pills,

Possessing four important combined properties for the cure of diseases, carefully and correctly combined one article to assist the effect of another, for the benefit of the health of mankind.

The Proprietor asserts, and without fear of contradiction, that the demand for these pills is not equalled by any Medicine in the United States. He has in his possession great numbers of certificates of the most astonishing cures that have been effected by the use of these pills.

They are recommended to the attention of those afflicted with Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Bilious habits, Costiveness, Cholera Morbus, Rheumatism, Scrofula, Foul Stomach, Depraved Appetite, Worms, Jaundice, Headache and Sick Stomach, Palpitation of the Heart, Diarrhœ, Nervous affections, obstructed Menstruation, Dysentary or Flux, Heart-burn, White Swelling, and all those diseases arising from impure blood.

Price twenty-five cents per box. A Pamphlet accompanies each box with full directions and ample testimonials of the good effects of these pills.

This is to certify that we have used Dr. Champion's Vegetable Ague medicine, and also, his Vegetable Anti-Bilious, Anti-Dyspeptic, Purifying and Cathartic pills, in our families for a number of years, and have also, learned much of their celebrity from great numbers of persons who have used them in their families. We do think them very efficient and valuable medicines for the cure of diseases for which they are recommended:

Maj. James Pearson, Twiggs County,	Georgia.
Ira Durfee, M. D. do do	do
J. Matleck, merchant, Blakeley,	do
Col. John Dill, Fort Gaines,	do
W. H. Rawson, merchant, Lumpkin,	do
Robert Ware, M. D. Columbus,	do
W. S. Middlebrooks, Planter, Jones,	do
Alex. Lowrey, M. D. Jefferson,	do
A. C. Holbert, J. P. Dorevill,	Mississippi.
Maj. J. McGuffee, Cayuga,	do
J. I. Louis, Aubrem	do
Col. W. F. Dillon, Oakley,	do
S. B. Simmons, Planter, Roselaune,	do
C. Stancill, merchant, Carolton,	do
Judge Carbry, Coffeeville,	do
B. B. Arnold, Planter, Graball,	do
J. B. Meek, merchant, Louisville,	do
James Lowry, merchant, Raleigh,	do
D. F. N. Turner, P. M. Monticello,	do
Samuel Jayne, P. M. Brookhaven,	do
W. Anderson, P M Sumpter county,	Alabama.
G. H. Sheldon, merchant, Gaston,	do

The above valuable Medicines are for sale by the following Agents:
S. J. HINSDALE, Fayetteville.
J. H. HAWLEY, Sampson County.
J. M. WHITE, Elizabeth Town.
J. T. POPE, Lumberton.
Dr. A. MALLOY, Cheraw.
June 20, 1846. 16-2m

Three Northern-built BUGGIES,

ON hand and for sale by
BEVERLY ROSE & SON.
July 20, 1846. 20tf

Worms, Worms!

COMSTOCK'S VERMIFUGE for the certain destruction of Worms. This much celebrated article is now for sale in this place by S. J. Hinsdale. The numerous lives that have been saved by this article, is a sufficient guarantee that every mother should keep it in her house. The public have been grossly deceived of late, by certain other preparations got up in imitation of this. They must consider it a great blessing that they have now within their reach the only genuine preparation, which is certain to destroy any quantity of worms a child may have. It is useless to accompany this with any certificate, the article is well known without.

☞ Sold Wholesale by Comstock & Co., 21 Cortland street, New York; and Retail by S. J. HINSDALE, Fayetteville; and by Atkins & Co., Clinton; Bass & Sullivan, Kenansville; D. G. Patterson, Little Rockfish; McDowell & Co., Elizabeth town; and by one person in every village in the United States and Canadas.
April 9, 1846. 7-eow6m

East India Hair Dye,

COLORS the hair and not the skin. This is the only genuine preparation, that will color the hair without injuring the skin. It will, used according to direction, color the harshest red or gray hair the most beautiful brown or black, according to the length of time which it is applied. Be careful and not purchase other articles of the same name, unless you wish to throw away your money. Full directions accompanying each bottle.

☞ Sold Wholesale by Comstock & Co., 21 Cortland street, New York; and Retail by S. J. HINSDALE, Fayetteville; and by Atkins & Co., Clinton; Bass & Sullivan, Kenansville; D. G. Patterson, Little Rockfish; McDowell & Co., Elizabeth town; and by one person in every village in the United States and Canadas.
April 9, 1846. 7-eow6m

THE OREGON TREATY.

The seal of secresy in which the Treaty and the President's Message and documents have been held under the rules of the Senate, has been violated by some one, and the whole are published in the Philadelphia North American, and thence transferred to the newspapers generally. We have not room for the Message and documents, but publish the Treaty below.

The Message shows it to be true, as was reported, that the President declared, that if the Senate should refuse to *advise* him, by a vote of two-thirds, to accept this treaty, he would reject it; but would sign it if such a majority should advise him to do so. He declares that his own opinions, as stated in his annual Message, remain unchanged, (*i. e.* that "no compromise which the U. S. ought to accept can be effected.")

Convention between the U. S. of America and her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, concluded at Washington the 15th of June 1846.

The United States of America and her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, deeming it to be desirable, for the future welfare of both countries, that the state of doubt and uncertainty which has hitherto prevailed respecting the sovereignty and government of the territory on the North West Coast of America, lying westward of the Rocky or Stony Mountains, should be finally terminated by an amicable compromise of the rights mutually asserted by the two parties over said territory, have respectively named Plenipotentiaries to treat and agree concerning the terms of such settlement: that is to say, the President of the United States of America, has on his part furnished with full powers James Buchanan, Secretary of State of the United States, and her Majesty, the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, has on her part appointed the Right Honorable Richard Pakenham, a member of her Majesty's most honorable Privy Council, and her Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States, who, after having communicated to each other their respective full powers, formed in good and due form, have agreed upon and concluded the following articles:

Article 1.—"From the point on the 49th parallel of north latitude, where the boundary laid down in existing treaties and conventions between Great Britain and the United States terminates, the line of boundary between the territories of her Britannic Majesty and those of the United States shall be continued westward along the 49th parallel of north latitude to the middle of the channel which separates the continent from Vancouver's Island, and thence southerly through the middle of the said channel, and of Fuca's Straits, to the Pacific Ocean; provided, however, that the navigation of the said channel and straits, south of the 49th parallel of north latitude, remain free and open to both parties."

Article 2.—"From the point at which the 49th parallel of north latitude shall be found to intersect the great northern branch of the Columbia river, the navigation of the said branch shall be free and open to the Hudson's Bay Company, and to all British subjects trading with the same, to the point where the said branch meets the main stream of the Columbia, and thence down the said main stream to the ocean, with free access into and through the said river or rivers, it being understood that all the usual portages along the line thus described, shall in like manner be free and open. In navigating the said river or rivers, British subjects, with their goods and produce, shall be treated on the same footing as citizens of the United States; it being, however, always understood that nothing in this article shall be constructed as preventing, or intended to prevent, the government of the United States from making any regulations respecting the navigation of the said river or rivers, not inconsistent with the present treaty."

Article 3.—In the future appropriations of the territory south of the 49th parellel of north latitude, as provided in the first article of this treaty, the possessory rights of the Hudson's Bay Company, and of all British subjects who may be already in the occupation of land or other property lawfully acquired within the said territory shall be respected.

Article 4.—The farms, lands, and other property of every description, belonging to the Puget's Sound Agricultural Company, on the North side of the Columbia river, shall be confirmed to the said Company. In case, however, the situation of those farms and lands should be considered by the U. S. to be of public and political importance, and the U. S. Government should signify a desire to obtain possession of the whole or of any part thereof, the property so required shall be transferred to the said Government at a proper valuation to be agreed upon between the parties.

Article 5.—The present Treaty shall be ratified by the President of the U. S. by and with the advice and consent of the Senate thereof, and by her Britannic Majesty; and the ratifications shall be exchanged at London at the expiration of six months from the date hereof, or sooner if possible.

In witness whereof, the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the same, and have affixed thereto the seals of their arms.

Done at Washington, the 15th day of June, in the year of our Lord 1846.
JAMES BUCHANAN.
RICHARD PAKENHAM.

The friends of Internal Improvement will rejoice to learn that the *River and Harbor Bill*, which had already passed the House of Representatives, has passed the Senate, and by the decisive majority of 34 to 16. The Senate having refused to permit any amendment to be made to the bill, it now requires only the signature of the President of the United States to become a law.—*National Intelligencer*.

IN SENATE—Tuesday, July 28, 1846.
MR. SENATOR HAYWOOD.

Mr. BENTON rose and asked the indulgence of the Senate for a few moments, that he might recur to a proceeding of yesterday. He had not arrived in his seat yesterday morning when the resignation of Mr. Haywood was announced to the Senate, or he would have availed himself of that opportunity to make the remarks which he was now about to make. Had he been in his seat at that moment, he would have made a statement to the Senate of what he knew as to the causes which led to Mr. Haywood's resignation, and of the motives which had induced him to resign his seat in the Senate. Mr. Haywood was absent at the time the tariff bill came from the House of Representatives. At the very first moment of his appearance in the Senate, after his return, he took me aside and imparted to me his insuperable objections to the bill. He stated that he could not go for it, and proposed to endeavor to amend it. I gave him to understand very pointedly, and did the Senate subsequently, that my own objections to the bill were very strong, and that the only reason why I should vote for it was that we might get rid of the act of 1842; that, as for any amendment, I deemed it utterly impossible, in the present state of things, that there could be the deliberation necessary to perfect the details of the measure. Mr. Haywood then signified an intention to move a postponement. I told him it was impossible that it could prevail. He then said that he would resign his seat; and from that time his mind remained immovable.

I give these details to show that his mind was consistent and uniform in regard to the measure before the Senate. I believe there was never a man on earth who acted upon purer, higher, nobler motives, than he has in regard to this matter, in every thing that he did up to the time of his resignation. I endeavored to dissuade him from the act. All that I desire to say now is, to repeat that I believe there never was a man who, in the performance of a public duty, was actuated by purer, higher, or more noble motives than Mr. Haywood.

Mr. MANGUM said he was very much gratified that the Senator from Missouri had thought proper to advert to this matter. He was the more so, inasmuch as the organ of the Government, in this city, had assailed Mr. Haywood's public and private character with such a degree of ferocity, and, in his judgment so unjustly, that he thought every liberal Senator should stand forward and sustain and commend what every one must acknowledge to be the perfect purity and disinterestedness of his course in regard to the subject which was the occasion of his resignation. No man in the State of North Carolina, perhaps, differed more widely than himself from the late Senator in political sentiment; that difference had long existed, and was likely to continue; but political considerations could never be permitted to interfere, so far as he was concerned, with feelings of personal respect for a gentleman whose honor and probity were uncontaminated and entirely above suspicion, though assailed in the unworthy manner which they had witnessed in the government paper in this city. Without adverting to the wisdom or judiciousness of the course adopted by his late colleague, he was satisfied that he had acted upon the best consideration, and upon his honest conception of what was due to himself and to the country as a patriotic citizen; and he felt that it was due to him that this expression should be made public, in contravention of the insidious slanders which were propagated by the government paper; and that the State of which he was so able a representative should not be deceived by any false representations.

Mr. M. further felt that it was due to the good old North State that her public servants here should be vindicated against aspersions touching purity and fidelity in office—aspersions unknown in that State, from the period of her colonial history, as affecting either the judicial ermine or legislative integrity. Errors both she and her servants may have fallen into, but the tongue of slander had never hitherto alleged personal corruption, within his knowledge, of any of her public servants, whether in legislative or judicial capacity. Her character had been uniformly marked with dignified moderation, as pure as it was unpretending; and he (Mr. M.) hoped, when he should close his eyes upon earth, that he might leave with the belief that her character was unspotted and unstained by those upon whom she had devolved high responsibility, and that, for many and long years thereafter, she might preserve her perfect purity, far more precious than any false glare, unaccompenied by virtue.

Mr. Haywood acted, in regard to the subject under review, with the most perfect delicacy. He believed there was not a Whig in that body (if there was an exception he hoped such of his friends as might chance to constitute that exception would indicate it now) who had any knowledge of Mr. Haywood's purpose to resign, unless by inference, (for he seemed, recently, to be uneasy and unhappy;) and he knew also that, if Mr. Haywood had found that his vote could have been made effectual for his country's interest, he never would have abandoned his seat, but would have taken the responsibility of defeating the measure; but, finding that his vote was not likely to be effective, and that the result would be the same, rather than throw himself into conflict with his friends, he resigned his seat. In making up his mind to retire from the Senate, Mr. Haywood, he believed, had rested his determination not on any influence which it might produce upon himself politically, but upon his conscientious convictions of right. He had determined, as a gentleman and a christian, after having laid before his friends on his own side of the chamber his convictions, and he believed he had had no consultation with a single Whig friend upon the subject.

Sir, (continued Mr. M.) I do most cheerfully and cordially concur in the sentiments expressed by the honorable Senator from Missouri, that Mr. Haywood, in forming his purpose, was under the influence of none other than considerations high, elevated, pure, and honorable. He (Mr. Haywood) might despise a rabid press—to abuse is its vocation. He might despise the servitors of power, and their vile, mercenary, and sycophantic followers—the jackalls that would despoil the sanctuary of the grave, and exhume reputation to be offered in sacrifice, in burnt sacrifices, to the passions of their masters and corrupters—and repose upon the esteem of good and just and liberal men.

Mr. M. felt sure that Mr. Haywood at no period of his life enjoyed more of the respect and consideration of liberal men of all parties in his native State than he has for the last several months, and does at the present moment. North Carolina will feel justly proud that she is the venerable mother of three Democratic Senators who have recently rendered signal and distinguished service to the country upon another great question—Oregon; and, co-operating with the Whigs, saved the country from all the destructive horrors of a British war. (Mr. M. referred to his late colleague and the distinguished Senators from Missouri and Mississippi.) With the profoundest political difference upon the most of questions, he (Mr. M.) yet felt that his State had lost an able, vigilant, and faithful public servant, and he a colleague entitled to his respect and kindly consideration—at all events, to this naked act of justice to his integrity, purity, and perfect conscientiousness in this last act, his resignation.

Mr. DIX desired to state, as this subject had been introduced, that Mr. Haywood, more than a week ago, had expressed to him his intention either of resigning his seat in the Senate, or of voting against the bill. He had endeavored to dissuade him from resigning, but, as it appeared, without effect. He was happy to avail himself of this occasion to bear testimony to the elevation of character and high sense of honor of the late Senator.

Mr. NILES stated his full and entire conviction that the motives by which the late Senator from North Carolina had been actuated were not of a selfish character; and, as there must have been some motive for taking the course he had taken, he was inclined to attribute that motive to some other source. He believed that the severe castigation which had been dealt out to him, was not so much intended for the gentleman over whose back it was applied, as it was for others.—What could not well be said directly to those who remained there, might be safely said to one who was now officially powerless. Other publications had been made through the same channel, containing the falsest insinuations against Senators and others, representing that capitalists and their agents were employing large sums of money for purposes of bribery and corruption. No one could doubt the purpose and intent of these publications; their purpose was neither more nor less than to destroy the freedom of action in Congress. He could discover no other purpose; and, if it had come to this, they were progressing rapidly to a state of things a little inconsistent, he thought, with free and enlightened legislation.

Mr. BERRIEN said, looking at the course of that gentleman while a member of that body, during the period in which they had served together, and looking at the singular spectacle which was presented to the American people of a ruthless assault made upon a Senator of the United States for fulfilling, according to the convictions of his own judgment, the duties which his situation imposed, he felt it to be his duty (and he took great pleasure in fulfilling that duty) to express his own belief that, whatever might have been the correctness or incorrectness of the judgment of the Senator in determining upon the course which he had pursued, he had been actuated by a sincere conviction as to what his duty as an honest man and a patriot required of him.

Mr. BAGBY addressed a few remarks to the Senate to the same effect.

Mr. CRITTENDEN said he had never seen Mr. Haywood, nor had any acquaintance with him, until they became associated in that body; and for a time, owing to trifling and slight circumstances, he had rather conceived an aversion towards him. Since then, however, although their intercourse had been slight, the conduct of that gentleman had dissipated every prejudice which he had entertained against him. He had given abundant evidence that the ends he aimed at were those of patriotism, honesty, and integrity. In the discharge of his duties in the committee over which he presided he was scrupulous and correct; so much so that, unconsciously and insensibly, he (Mr. C.) began to find himself, in common, he believed, with the other members of the committee, placing the most perfect reliance upon any proposition emanating from him, in full confidence that the subject had been impartially considered. As to any impeachment of integrity on account of his resignation, nothing, it seemed to him, could be more preposterous. He had given the very highest evidences of integrity and purity: no man could entertain a doubt as to his integrity. And, in common with gentlemen who had expressed their sentiments in regard to this matter, he united in the regret that an act, in itself so high, so self-sacrificing that gentlemen who approved the act would not perhaps have done the same; an act which showed a high degree of sensibility; an act by which he had sacrificed one of the proudest offices under our form of government—should be thus misrepresented: that he should be charged with desertion and loaded with opprobrium: it was a gross outrage, committed against a man of unblemished and unimpeachable integrity.

Mr. ARCHER said it was to him a subject of some surprise that any Senator should deem it necessary to vindicate the character or the conduct of the late Senator from North Carolina. If his character for integrity and honesty of purpose had been doubtful before, this very act would have impressed it with the seal of the most perfect integrity and elevation. Like the honorable Senator who preceded him, he had felt no predilection in favor of the North Carolina Senator; on the contrary, a prejudice had been impressed upon his mind which had not been wholly removed until two days ago. This act of resignation had afforded the fullest and most conclusive testimony of his probity and integrity. It was not on account of his reputation that they ought to feel solicitude; that was far beyond the reach of detraction; but it was that a gentleman standing deservedly high in the estimation of every one should be assailed by such infamous attacks of a party press. It was to this that the indignation of every patriotic man should be directed. What had the gentleman done? Why, finding that his own liberal and enlightened views were to be thwarted and controlled by party domination, he resolved to disengage himself from the influence of party, and retire to the walks of private life; and for this he was assailed by gross vituperation and abuse. He repeated that no vindication was needed upon that floor, and he (Mr. A.) should think that he owed an apology to the Senate for offering a word on the subject, had he not been preceded by other gentlemen. He believed a year would not pass away before all men, of all parties, would concur in rendering to that gentleman the highest degree of approbation.

The subject was here dropped.

In the House of Representatives, on the same day, Mr. Biggs of N. C. assailed Mr. Haywood with great bitterness. After expressing his deep mortification, &c. &c. he said that he felt it his duty to call on Mr. H. in regard to the rumors in circulation as to his intended course, and he thus details what occurred at the interview:—

"I sought an interview on Saturday morning. I was informed by him that he should make a motion to postpone the operation of the bill till the 4th of March; and, if that failed, as he expected, he should vote against the bill; if that succeeded, he would vote for it. That, although he was opposed to the principle contained in the bill, he was willing to waive that, if its operation could be postponed so as to give Congress an opportunity to revise it at the next session, before it took effect. I suggested that, as he was willing to waive the principle involved, I could not see any propriety in voting against the bill on a question of time, in which he differed with all his party, except those directly interested in the protection afforded by the tariff act of 1842. I reminded him of the large delegation of manufacturers now here, and that bad motives would necessarily be imputed to him under the circumstances; that, in my opinion, he would disappoint the expectation and wishes of the Democratic party of North Carolina; that I could not sustain him, and a war upon him by the party could not be avoided, the consequences of which were fearful. To these suggestions and appeals he replied that he cared nothing for imputations upon his motives, as none would be made by decent men; and, if he was driven to the wall, he must acquit his conscience, and take the consequences. He stated then that at one time he had an idea of resigning, but I understood him as having abandoned it. Imagine, then, my surprise when I was informed, two or three hours afterwards, that his resignation was lying on the table of the President of the Senate.

It is exceedingly painful to me to be compelled to characterize the conduct of that Senator as it deserves. I cannot but view it as the grossest act of political delinquency that ever was perpetrated; bringing a reproach upon the character of our venerated State, that tears of repentance on his part for a thousand years would never efface; a stigma, as far as he can affix it, upon the political integrity of her public men that will wring the bosom of every frank-hearted North Carolinian, and which will be execrated by all her sons who revere her name and fame, and who cherish such integrity as a necessary trait in the education of a public servant. I am proud of the land of my birth. I always feel a pride and exultation when our brethren of other States speak of her as the economical and honest old North State, and in behalf of the people of that ancient commonwealth I invoke my countrymen not to estimate their character by the conduct of one of her apostate sons, by whom she has been deceived and disappointed. I appeal to my fellow-citizens of that State for a response to the condemnation and disapprobation I now express upon the course of our late Senator, as necessary to a vindication of the character of the State and a reprobation of that conduct, so grossly inconsistent with the just expectations of all—Whatever be his motives, (of which I know nothing except what I have stated,) no justification, no palliation, can relieve him from the bitter reproof of an outraged people, whose voice at this crisis has by his act been thus stifled. I repeat, this duty is a most painful one. I have heretofore claimed that Senator as a personal and political friend. The causes that have produced a dissolution of that relation is a source of poignant regret; yet a duty to the people I represent, to my own character as a Representative, and by whose vote such a Senator was placed in power, would not permit me to say less, in expressing my solemn convictions of the retribution that ought to be visited upon one who has been thus recreant in the discharge of a sacred duty, entrusted to him by a confiding constituency."

Mr. BARRINGER (who came into the hall while Mr. Biggs was speaking) said that he must express his astonishment at the remarks of his colleague in regard to a subject with which this House had nothing to do. He was amazed that his colleague had made a studied attack here on the conduct and motives of a late Senator from the State of North Carolina. Mr. B. did not rise to defend Mr. Haywood. That distinguished gentleman, and his colleague well knew it, was abundantly able to defend himself. No one in North Carolina was more so. He did not intend to express any opinion as to the wisdom or expediency of that honorable Senator's course in regard to an act which has produced such sensation in this Capitol and in the country. He did not rise for that purpose. But he was the personal friend of the late Senator. He was not his political friend, and had never been. Their respective positions were well understood at home. But he must enter his solemn and decided protest against the dishonorable insinuations—nay, sir, the charges made against the *motives* of that Senator here and elsewhere. The personal character of that Senator was well appreciated in North Carolina. It was unblemished and unimpeachable. He had maintained an honest, pure, and christian character ever since Mr. B. had known him, and that was as long as he had known any man in public life. Such was undeniably his reputation in that honest State, where private and political integrity were fully understood and appreciated. In reply to the strange attack of his colleague, he must be allowed to say, that, whatever he may think of the political course of Mr. Haywood, he believed his motives in reference to the act of resignation, which has attracted so much attention and remark, were *pure* and *conscientious*. The act speaks for itself. It was the very opposite of self-interest and corruption. It was a self-sacrificing act. It was the abandonment of a position of which any man, however lofty his ambition, might well be proud, for private life, because he could not sustain a measure which he sincerely believed to be wrong in principle and ruinous to the best interests of his country; and because, by voting against it, he might embarrass his political friends and party. He *sacrificed* his high place, and surrendered his convictions of that important measure to his party, that his vote against the measure might create no obstacle to its passage. His head and heart told him he could not vote for it. I speak only from my impression of the reasons that governed his conduct. I believe the act itself authorizes this conclusion, independent of all knowledge of a reputation in private life that absolutely forbids and defies the unjust imputations which have been so profusely cast upon him. But, sir, I have a higher object to answer, if there can be a higher object than defending the fame of an upright man, whether in public or private life, in repelling this charge of impure motives in regard to the conduct of the late Senator from North Carolina. It is an attack on the honor and character of a State, which, at least, whatever may be said of the pretensions of her sons in other respects, has always had the satisfaction of believing that she has had *honest* representatives in both branches of Congress. From colonial times to the present hour, she has sustained a character for integrity and political honesty without a blemish. And, sir, I am convinced, notwithstanding the attempts now being made, and which will continue to be made in this city and elsewhere, to show improper and impure motives on the part of the ex-Senator from North Carolina in his recent act, its late conduct will not make an exception to that uniformly untarnished character she has ever so nobly maintained. Sir, I repeat, I am not here as the defender or apologist of Mr. Haywood. I have not seen him since his resignation. I do not say whether his act was wise or unwise. I do not say whether it was best for himself personally or politically. He is able to shield himself on that regard; and, if he were not, my political relations with him do not impose on me the necessity of making that defence. I only mean to say, what I do [illegible] and sincerely, and what I think will be the deliberate judgment of honorable men of all parties, and especially of the people of his own [illegible] patriotic State, when [illegible] pass away; that I believe his late conduct arose from [illegible] This much I feel to be due to him and his friends, who are not [illegible] part of North Carolina [illegible] to myself, one of her humblest Representatives on this floor.

Mr. DOBBIN next addressed the Committee. He said that his worthy colleague, Mr. Biggs, and his equally worthy colleague, Mr. Barringer, had availed themselves of the latitude of debate to allude to an event which had recently occurred in the Senate of the United States. He said Mr. D. [illegible] have nothing to say upon the propriety or taste of introducing that exciting [illegible] has been now introduced [illegible] my colleagues have delivered their sentiments [illegible] perceive, from expressions around me, on both sides of the House, that my position may be misunderstood, and that erroneous inferences [illegible] be drawn from my silence. Reluctant as I am [illegible] to mingle in the [illegible] and excited debate [illegible] that generally characterize the proceedings of this Hall, the committee will excuse my [illegible] when it may be right and proper to [illegible] from the injustice that may be [illegible] silence. I know nothing of the motives which prompted our late Senator Mr. Haywood to resign. He has never communicated his motives to me personally. I have lived long enough to know what importance is to be attached to the thousands of rumors that now float through this metropolis. I would allude to one only; I mean that rumor which associates this recent event with *bribery* and [illegible].

As a North Carolinian, as a Representative from that rugged Old North State, whose character for sterling *integrity* and *honesty* is [illegible] with affection and pride by all her sons, I here, in my place and before the country, protest against such a charge against one of her sons. For myself, I do not and cannot for one moment [illegible] *person* that any son of North Carolina is capable of being *seduced* or *purchased* with the gold of manufacturers or others. I have too much State pride to hear the rumor without denouncing it. I have too much confidence in her people to believe it for a moment. My colleague Mr. Biggs has not made such an insinuation. But, Mr. Chairman, my worthy colleague Mr. Biggs [illegible] natural sensitiveness in regard to this occurrence. He was in the Legislature and aided in electing Mr. Haywood. A Democrat himself, deeply anxious to reform our tariff system, he voted for Mr. Haywood, confidently cherishing the belief that, when elected, he would be found at his post battling manfully to effect the desired reform. How natural, therefore, his mortification at the result. And now, sir, uninformed as I am in regard to the motives which induced him to act [illegible] which it remains for time and the late Senator himself to disclose, lest my views may be misapprehended, I publicly in my place express my disapprobation of his course—my profound astonishment and deep regret at its occurrence. If there be one subject on which the Democrats of North Carolina are more thoroughly united than on any other, my decided impression is that *that subject is the thorough modification of our tariff system*. But the Senator has resigned; I deeply deplore it; I had hoped that the Senator's vote would have been given, and I now fear his resignation will produce a defeat of the bill.

Mr. DOCKERY rose and said that the resignation of Mr. Haywood was, at this moment, he believed, the subject of remark and discussion in the Senate. He was somewhat surprised that, even in that body, such should have been the case; but he could not forbear the expression of his great surprise that it should have been introduced into this House. That gentleman was not a member of this House, nor had he ever been; he was, therefore, in no way responsible to it for an act done in an official capacity—a capacity which this House had no agency in creating. He was responsible to this House in no way whatever for the act which was now the subject of animadversion here. He did not intend to be understood as the apologist or defender of Mr. H. He did not know that he was in need of any defence from him; nor did the personal relations between them justify his taking such an office upon himself. The intercourse between them had only been of a formal, yet courteous character. If the honorable Senator stood in need of defence for taking a step which put it out of his power to vote for the bill now pending in the Senate, he (Mr. D.) had no doubt he would find it in the approbation of a large majority of the people of North Carolina, triumphantly expressed in an election shortly to be held in that State.

His colleague (Mr. Biggs) had spoken of the views and conduct of the party by which Mr. Haywood was elected to the Senate, as also of the views of Mr. H. himself in regard to the tariff and the protective policy. With respect to the particular views of Mr. H. upon that important interest Mr. D. knew nothing; he had never spoken to him in his life upon the subject of politics. Mr H was a great leader in one party, and he (Mr. D.) was an humble member of another. It was of the views of the people of North Carolina—the majority of the people—that he wished to address a few remarks to the House. Whether Mr H had not carried out the views, and disobeyed and betrayed the party who elected him, he had nothing to say. He had something to say as to the circumstances which led to and the means by which that party obtained the power to send Mr. H. to the Senate. Since the election of Governor in 1836, and in that election, the tariff or protective policy had entered into all the political contests of North Carolina. The tariff act of 1842, and the protective policy generally, had been fully and freely canvassed and discussed in that State; candidates for offices of every grade have discussed it from her western borders to the sea. No question of whatever character has been more fully and ably discussed, or is better understood. And what has been the result? The result has been that the party favoring a tariff, which will yield sufficient revenue and at the same time so discriminate as effectively to protect the manufacturing and working interest of the country, has, in every instance since 1836, elected their Governor. In 1840 it was alleged that if a Whig President was elected it would fasten upon the country the protective policy, yet the Whig candidate received the vote of North Carolina.

He believed his colleague (Mr. Biggs) had himself made a hundred speeches against the tariff, notwithstanding which the elections have decided that the protective policy was the true policy of the country. The unfortunate death of Gen. Harrison, and the troubles which arose in the Whig ranks from the unexpected and extraordinary course pursued by his successor, produced apathy and despondence in the Whig party, and their opponents obtained a majority in the Legislature of North Carolina in 1842. The Whig vote in that year was about 12,000 below the ordinary vote of the party. This was one of the consequences resulting from the treachery of John Tyler. The election of that year, so far as the Whig party was concerned in that State, might be considered as having gone by default. The Democratic ascendency was therefore an accidental, as it proved a temporary ascendency. It was this accidental Legislature that sent Mr. Haywood to the Senate. Under these peculiar circumstances, therefore, if Mr. Haywood had remained in his seat in the Senate, and given his vote in favor of the bill now pending in that body to repeal the tariff of 1842, and to destroy the protective policy, he would, in the opinion of Mr. D., have misrepresented the State. He believed that Mr. Haywood was too honorable, honest, and conscientious a man to do this. He was, Mr. D. presumed, for he knew nothing certain, reluctant to vote in opposition to the party of which he was a distinguished member, and deeming it a violation of his duty, as a representative of the State, to vote against the well-known sentiments of that State, he Mr. D. presumed that the honorable Senator had taken the dignified and honorable course of laying down his commission, and of retiring from the body of which he was a member.

In a few days an election will be held in North Carolina, and Mr. D. said he now predicted that, when you hear the result, it will be a triumphant majority in favor of sustaining the great measures of the Whig party, in the front rank of which is a tariff which shall yield revenue altogether sufficient for all the purposes of Government, and at the same time afford the necessary protection to the industry and work of the country. A great majority of the farmers of that State, he felt warranted in asserting, were in favor of such a principle.

Mr. D. said he did not, by any means, wish to be understood as impugning the motives of his colleagues in the course they had taken, or in what they had said here in respect to this subject. When they spoke of their anxious desire to pass the bill now before the Senate, and denounced their Senator because he had not followed the course which they had marked out for him, they of course spoke their own sentiments, and possibly the sentiments of their districts, but they did not represent or speak the views of a majority of the people of North Carolina. It is true, there are in this House six Democratic and three Whig representatives from that State. That was by no means to be taken as an expression of the political sentiments of a majority, as the matter was easily explained. [illegible] in the Legislature [illegible] party in 1842, and by which Mr. Haywood was sent to the Senate, [illegible] the State into Congressional districts [illegible] six Representatives were [illegible] majority, and three to [illegible] for the representation [illegible] the opinions and sentiments of the people of North Carolina. The next Legislature, which he was happy to say he had little doubt would be Whig, would remedy this grievance, this act of injustice to the people, and make such a distribution of the counties into districts as would be just in itself and fair to the two great parties into which the country was divided. It would be the duty of the Legislature to do this, that it would [illegible] the people should be represented on the floor by a majority of Representatives avowing opinions and professing sentiments [illegible] with themselves.

Mr. D. concluded by saying that it was not his intention to inflict a speech upon the country at this session. God knows the people had already had enough of speeches from this hall to satisfy [illegible] Nor had he [illegible] seemed to be a difference of [illegible] his two colleagues; nor [illegible] the House at all [illegible] as to the motives of [illegible] make these few remarks. They were given without premeditation or preparation.

Mr. REID next submitted some remarks, which, the Reporter having been [illegible] that did not come to hand, [illegible] no account.

Superior Courts.—The following is the arrangement made by the Judges for riding the ensuing Fall Circuits, viz:

1. Edenton,	Judge Pearson.
2. Newbern,	.. Bailey.
3. Raleigh,	.. Manly.
4. Hillsborough,	.. Battle.
5. Wilmington,	.. Settle.
6. Salisbury,	.. Dick.
7. Morganton,	.. Caldwell.

Our Insurance Office.—The "North Carolina Mutual Insurance Company," whose Office is in this City, lost by the late Fire in Fayetteville, about $3,200. On the day after the receipt of the intelligence, the Executive Committee held a meeting, and ordered the payment of the whole loss to be made forthwith, although the Charter allows the Company 90 days for this purpose. We hope that this prompt proceeding on the part of the Company, will have a tendency to diffuse throughout the State, that confidence in its solvency, and energy of action, to which it is so justly entitled.

This is the first loss that the Company has sustained since its organization.

Raleigh Register.

Richard P. Aske, of Texas, formerly of Wilmington, has received the appointment of Assistant Surgeon in the Army.

The Ladies vs. Bowling Alleys.—On Friday morning, the 10th of July, between the hours of one and two, about forty ladies from the village of Utica, Michigan, secretly assembled, proceeded to a bowling alley, armed with axes, hatchets, hammers, &c., and completely demolished it. They had viewed this insidious foe to their domestic peace for some time with an anxious and jealous eye; and, having waited in vain for some legal proceeding against it, determined for once to take the law into their own hands. They went at it with much spirit and energy; hacked the bed of the alley, tore down the walls, razed the roof to the ground, and finished with trampling upon and breaking to pieces the roof. The building was 80 feet long, and this work of destruction was accomplished in a little less than an hour!

Detroit Daily Adv.

THE Subscriber will be glad to settle as many accounts as possible during the present month.

E. J. HALE.

July 7, 1846.

THE MEXICAN WAR.

New Orleans, July 21.

FROM THE ARMY.

The steamship Alabama, Capt. Thompson, arrived evening before last from the Brazos, whence she sailed on the 16th inst.—one day after the James L. Day. The news by this arrival does not change the aspect of affairs on the Rio Grande. The Matamoras papers contain a proclamation addressed to the people of Mexico by Gen. Taylor. Capt. Myers, U. S. A., Capt. McKenzie and Lieut. Kelley came passengers in the Alabama, also over a hundred volunteers who have returned on account of ill health.

The movement of the troops toward Camargo is going on as fast as circumstances allow. Everything indicates a general move, at an early day.

The Court Martial upon Capt. Thornton's case had concluded its labors. The verdict will not be known till it reaches Washington. The impression is that he was acquitted.

The papers notice several instances of robbery committed by Mexican marauders upon persons travelling between Matamoras and Burita. Strangers are cautioned to go armed.

A correspondent of the Picayune says, Since we have been in possession of Matamoras, I have always been of the opinion that the war was over. The enemy never will make another stand. It is positively known that Arista fled from this place with 1000 men and 12 pieces of artillery, at a time when he had every advantage of position against our "little force." We cannot therefore expect him or any other Mexican officer to meet our "old Rough and Ready" with a less force than 4 to 1.

We do not concur in the opinion that the fighting is done. The news from Mexico leads us to a different conclusion. The Mexican Department has in a measure returned to their allegiance and Paredes was fast making friends in all direction. The Government party were growing strong, and the people were laying aside their party feelings and combining in favor of active and stern resistance to the United States.—*Picayune.*

New Orleans, July 22.

LATER FROM MEXICO.

Through our private correspondence from Pensacola we learn that the U. S. steam frigate Princeton arrived there on the 20th inst., in five days from Vera Cruz. Her advices are a fortnight later than those recently received *via* Havana. Our correspondent writes that Gen. Paredes had not left the City of Mexico for the Army of the North. He had been deterred from pursuing his original purpose, by apprehensions that a revolution might break out upon his departure. It was the opinion of men of sense on all hands that such would be the case. And we think it may fairly be presumed from the detention of Paredes that he has not yet suppressed the insurrections in Jalisco and other Departments, which it would be unsafe to leave raging behind him.

A few days before the departure of the Princeton the frigates Cumberland and Potomac, together with the Princeton, went up the coast about 12 miles to the north of Vera Cruz, to a small place called Antigua, for fresh beef and water. Previous to their going they had given notice of their intention, so that the inhabitants might be prepared to sell all their disposable provisions. After taking in their water, beef, &c., &c., a concealed force of about 200 men opened a fire upon the boats and wounded one man. The Princeton lying close by, opened her fire upon the *chaparral* and concealed breastworks and soon silenced the battery. The Mexican account of the affair is that they had three men killed and several wounded.

The proposed movement of Gen. Taylor upon Monterey was well known in all parts of Mexico. Letters from Monterey represent that the inhabitants of that city were much alarmed at the prospect, as they possessed very slight means of defence. All the accounts represent that the Army of the North, formerly under Arista, but at present under Mejia, was concentrated at Linares to the number of 4000. A paper from the city of Mexico devotes a laboured article to prove that it cannot be the intention of Gen. Taylor to penetrate to Monterey directly, leaving this force to operate upon his flank and rear. It considers the command of Mejia quite sufficient, considering the strength of Linares and the natural difficulties of the country, to hold Gen. Taylor in check, or to harrass him upon the march, so that ample time will be afforded to take up a second and more solid line of defence.

New Orleans, July 25.

LATER FROM THE ARMY.

CAMARGO TAKEN.

The steamship Fashion, Capt. Fullerton, arrived late last evening from Brazos Santiago. We learn verbally that there is a general movement of the troops up the Rio Grande. Gen. Taylor was still at Matamoras, but he was sending forward the recruits as fast as his means of transportation would permit him to do so.

Advices had arrived of the taking of the town of Camargo. Six companies of the 7th Regiment entered that place a day or two before the Fashion sailed, without firing a gun. When the U. S. troops arrived at Camargo, Col. Carrajabal was on the opposite side of the St. Juan river. He witnessed the entrance of the troops into the town, but offered no resistance.

Gen. Taylor had received reports from reconnoisance parties, who reported only three hundred troops at Monterey. The general impression in the army was that there would be no resistance offered to the American forces this side of that city. No preparations for an attack of the town were made.

The absence of every thing that indicated resistance on the part of the enemy had led to the belief in the army that the war was at an end. The impression was that negotiations for peace were on foot. There was no other way of accounting for the apparent supineness of the Mexicans.

Reports had reached the camp that Paredes was afraid to leave the city of Mexico—his presence there being necessary to keep down a threatened revolution.

Occasional broils between the Mexicans and Texan volunteers occurred.—The regular soldiers exerted every means for the protection of the citizens, who were promised security and support in case they conduct themselves in a peaceable and inoffensive manner.

There was a rumor in camp that Mr. Lumsden and his party had been intercepted and cut off by Indians. The report was not generally credited.

The volunteers were suffering from diarrhœa, but otherwise were well.

The War of Conquest.—That there has hitherto been no step taken, by Congress, to interpose its authority to restrain the President from carrying out his designs of conquest and domination upon Mexico, must be either because Congress does not believe in their existence, or, knowing their existence, has no disposition to thwart them.

To show that the report of such designs is not without foundation, and that designs of conquest, in the fullest sense of the term, *are* entertained, we present to our readers the following evidence, not to be slighted, of one who evidently speaks from personal knowledge.—*Nat. Int.*

From the St. Louis Republican of July 23.

"We care not how explicitly they (the Democratic organs) may deny any design on the part of the Administration to prosecute a war of conquest in Mexico. *The thing has been determined upon already.* Instructions have been given to the commanding officers of the army which leave no room to question the views of the Administration on this point. IT IS TO BE A WAR OF CONQUEST, regardless of wrongs suffered by citizens of, or expenditures incurred in the prosecution of the war by, the United States. We speak carefully and advisedly when we say that no peace can take place—no terms of compromise will be accepted—no mediation will be recognised, *which has not for its basis the absolute surrender of Upper and Lower California, and the Department of New Mexico,* to the United States. On no other ground will the Administration consent to a cessation of hostilities even for a moment. This is the ultimatum—this the basis of the instructions to the commanding generals of the army: *The Rio Grande to be the boundary line* between so much of the Mexican territory as is not swallowed up in this demand of the Administration—*New Mexico* and *the whole of the Californias* to be the absolute property of the United States!"

The New Orleans Jeffersonian—an Administration paper—is out in savage attack upon Gen. Taylor, to whose want of prudence and sagacity it attributes the breaking out of the war upon the frontier, with all the consequences that have resulted. The Tropic regards this attack upon the veteran as an indication of the feelings of the Administration itself, and the Jeffersonian, it seems to think, has been selected to throw out this feeler, with a view of ascertaining how far it may be safe to follow up the assault upon the reputation and feelings of "Old Rough and Ready." We shall see.

Not Bad.—The New Orleans Tropic of 21st inst. has this fair hit:

Mr. Polk the head of the Army.—It is now ascertained beyond a doubt that President Paredes will take the head of the Mexican Army. We propose that Mr. Polk take the head of the American Army. He will make a good leader to head the army of Locofoco civilians he has appointed to office, and we see no reason why Paredes should be distinguishing himself on the battle-field and Mr. Polk not do the same thing.

From the Cheraw Gazette.

RAIL ROAD MEETING.

Agreeably to previous notice, on Monday, 20th inst., a meeting was held in the village of Bennettsville, S. C. of those feeling an interest in the establishment of a Rail Road between Raleigh N. C. and Camden S. C.—the only link now wanting in the great chain of inland communication between the North and South.

The vast importance of the project, both in a national and sectional point of view—the feasibility of the scheme—its necessity to the comfort and convenience of the travelling community, and the fair prospects which it holds out as a permanently profitable investment of capital—all combined to draw together one of the largest, most respectable and influential assemblages of citizens and strangers which for many years has been witnessed in this section of the country. These, animated by a spirit of patriotism and liberal enterprise, appeared fully impressed with the necessity of speedy and energetic action, and with "a long pull, a strong pull, and a pull altogether," to build a road which shall stand as a monument in after ages, of our patriotism, industry, skill, and indefatigable perseverence in despite of obstacles which may impede but cannot prevent the final and full success of the enterprise.

Soon after 11 o'clock, A. M., the meeting was called to order, and organized by calling Gen. John M'Queen to the Chair, and appointing Major B. D. Townsend and Mr. John Stubs, Secretaries.

Gen. M'Queen opened the business of the meeting with an able and eloquent speech, in which he manifested the deep interest which he felt in the project—showing, in strong colors, the absolute necessity of completing this link in the great chain of travel between the North and the South, and thus securing to the travelling public an easy, cheap, safe and expeditious inland conveyance from Maine to Mississippi, forming one of the strongest bonds of union to our common country, by inviting and facilitating mutual friendly intercourse, and thereby smoothing asperities, annihilating sectional jealousies, and engendering those feelings of friendship and brotherly love which never should be for a moment interrupted between these two grand divisions of the Union. Further in a national point of view, the Chairman drew the attention of the meeting to the vast importance, in time of war, the contemplated road would be as one of the grand military defences of the country. On it men and munitions of war would be transported to any given point with a certainty and rapidity, which would render any attempt of an invading army to retain footing on our shores, entirely futile, even with the world in arms against us.

Gen. M'Queen continued to dilate, with much animation and earnestness, on the vast importance of the contemplated road, alluding, in the course of his remarks, to the great efforts which have been made in Georgia in the construction of Rail Roads, and the success which awaits her persevering enterprise. He insisted that nothing but energy and a determined spirit was wanting on our part to keep pace with or even surpass our neighbors in the accommodation of travel. Nature has blessed us with a country particularly favorable for the construction of Rail Roads, and our fortunes have cast us in a section of that country where every inducement is offered for their erection. He showed, beyond the question of a doubt, that the *best route*, all things taken into consideration, and the one which would offer the greatest inducements to capitalists, on the great Southern line, would pass from Raleigh, via Fayetteville to Camden, crossing the Pee Dee river somewhere between Society Hill and Cheraw.

We have not space to detail all the reasons assigned by the Chairman for the choice of this route over all others, but the chief of them were of so conclusive a nature that a mere allusion to them must suffice, viz: the distance between the two points to be connected being shorter than either of the lower routes now contemplated—the country more healthy—the streams and swamps fewer in number, narrower, and less subject to freshes—the country comparatively level, abounding in excellent timber, and provisions and labor cheap and abundant. Add to these considerations, that the towns near which this line would pass are more considerable, and decidedly of a mercantile character—the country more thickly settled, and the inhabitants surpassed by none others in industry and enterprise.

But we forbear to attempt even a synopsis of the remarks which fell from the Chairman, as we would necessarily fail in the effort. Suffice it to say, that he elucidated the advantages and enforced the expediency of immediate and energetic action, with much strength of reasoning, and left an impression on the minds of his audience which will not easily be effaced.

After the conclusion of the remarks from the Chair, on motion of Col. Ellerbe, a Committee of Twenty-Five was appointed to draft a report and resolution, to be submitted to this meeting at 2 o'clock, P. M.

The Committee having retired, the meeting took a recess until 2 o'clock.

2 O'CLOCK, P. M.

The Chairman having resumed his seat, W. E. Wording, Esq. of Cheraw; and A. Smith and S. W. Tillinghast, Esqs., of Fayetteville, addressed the meeting, and in strains of impressive eloquence advocated the vast importance and entire feasibility of the enterprise.

The Committee of Twenty-Five submitted their report—the Chairman prefacing it with some brief and pertinent remarks. The report having been read from the Chair, was unanimously adopted, and is as follows:

The Committee to which was referred the subject of reporting business for the action of this meeting, beg leave to

REPORT.

That they have given the subject all the consideration that the very limited time would permit, and unanimously concur in the great and vital importance of a Rail road connection between Raleigh and Camden by the way of Fayetteville—that they believe such a route to be by far the most practicable that has been suggested, whether they regard its facility of construction, shortness of distance, or healthiness of location.

The Committee would recommend for the adoption of the meeting, the following resolutions:

Resolved, That this meeting appoint a Rail Road Convention, to be held in the town of Cheraw, on the second Monday in September next.

Resolved, That a Central Corresponding Committee, to consist of five individuals, be appointed in Cheraw, whose duty it shall be to correspond with the towns of Society Hill, Camden, Charleston, Fayetteville and Raleigh, requesting them to appoint Corresponding Committees, and also to invite delegates from all those places, as well as from the country through which the contemplated Road is most likely to pass, to meet in Cheraw at the time before designated, with their various plans, and as far as practicable, reconnoisances of the several routes proposed, with estimates of the cost of the road over them. It shall also be the duty of this Committee to correspond with the towns of Augusta, Ga., Montgomery, Ala., and Petersburg and Richmond, Va., with any other places where there may be a prospect of co-operation, and that a Committee of Five be appointed at Bennettsville to assist in these duties.

Resolved, That publication be made in the Farmers' Gazette at Cheraw, of the intention of petitioning the Legislature of South-Carolina at its next session, for a charter of said road.

After reading the report, Col. D. S. Harllee and Major B. D. Townsend addressed the meeting in furtherance of its object.

Col. D. S. Harllee then offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That this meeting pledge to the citizens of Raleigh and Fayetteville their support and co-operation in the completion of the great connecting link of Rail Road from Raleigh via Fayetteville to Camden, and that they will use all their endeavors and means to effect this great object.

In obedience to the second resolution offered by the Committee of Twenty-Five, the Chairman appointed the following gentlemen a Committee of Correspondence:

In Cheraw.—Col. D. S. Harllee, Dr. M'Lean, Dr. Powe, A. P. Lacoste, and D. Malloy, Esq.

In Bennettsville.—Major B. D. Townsend, John M'Collum, Esq., Col. W. T. Ellerbe, Capt. John Harrington, and D. M. Crosland, Esq.

On motion of Col. Harllee,

Resolved, That the business of this meeting be published in the Raleigh, Fayetteville, Cheraw and Camden papers.

The following gentlemen were then elected to represent the District of Marlborough at the Convention to be held in Cheraw on the second Monday in September next:—Gen. J. M'Queen, Col. W. T. Ellerbe, Col. C. W. Dudley, Capt. J. W. Harrington, Capt. J. David, Col. J. Covington, Capt. J. Terrel, Col. E. P. Ervin, Capt. J. J. Stubbs, Major B. B. Rogers, Major B. D. Townsend, Col. W. J. Cook, Capt. M. Townsend, John M'Collum, Saml. Sparks, H. Debery, R. A. M'Tyer, L. Townsend, J. B. Billingsey, T. C. Weatherly, Chas. Manship, F. J. Miles, J. E. David, J. L. M'Laurin, B. N. Rogers, R. D. Thomas, W. R. Long, N. B. Thomas, A. Murdoch, and C. A. Thornwell, Esq.

On motion, the thanks of the meeting were given to the Chairman for his able, courteous and impartial conduct.

The meeting then adjourned.

JOHN STUBBS, } *Secretaries.*
B. D. TOWNSEND, }

Bullions' Greek Reader.

JUST PUBLISHED, by Pratt, Woodford & Co., 159 Pearl street, New York, a New "Greek Reader, selected chiefly from Jacobs' Greek Reader, adapted to Bullions' Greek Grammar, with an Introduction on the Idioms of the Greek Language—Notes, critical and explanatory, and an improved Lexicon." By the Rev. Peter Bullions, Author of the Greek, Latin, and English Grammars, &c. &c. For sale by

E. J. HALE.

July 28. 21-4w

NOTICE.

THE Commissioners having reported to July Sessions, 1846, of Montgomery County Court, that the new Court House was completed and had been received: It was thereupon Ordered, that the Records of said County be removed to the Court House in the town of Troy.

Notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern, that the next Superior Court of Law, to be held for the County of Montgomery, will be held at the new Court House in the town of Troy, where witnesses and parties to suits must attend accordingly.

C. W. WOOLEY, C. S. C.

July 25, 1846. 1w

Read the following voluntary tribute to WISTAR'S BALSAM, from the Kinderhook N. Y. Sentinel, dated July 31, 1845:

"HOPE NEVER DIES:"

The extraordinary virtues of Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, in the cure of Pulmonary complaints, have been attested by so many persons, that he who doubts its efficacy must be in truth a very skeptic. A remarkable cure of Consumption has recently been effected by this medicine in the town of Chatham, and which was related to us by Dr. Herrick, an eminent physician of that town, to whom we have permission to refer. A young lady, who had long labored under an affection of the lungs, and who had been under the care of several physicians without experiencing any relief, was considered by her friends as beyond the reach of medicine, and she was informed by her medical attendant that she must die. All her own premonitions, also, pointed to the grave. Fortunately, she was induced to send to the Kinderhook Bookstore for a bottle of WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY, as a last resort in her critical situation. Before its contents were exhausted, the young lady experienced great relief, and two more bottles were successively procured and administered. She is now happy in the restoration of health and blesses the day when she first resorted to the use of this healing Balsam.

For sale by S. J. HINSDALE, Fayetteville,
Dr. A. MALLOY, Cheraw.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

TUESDAY AFTERNOON, AUGUST 4, 1846.

FOR GOVERNOR,
WILLIAM A. GRAHAM.

The General Election in this State will take place on Thursday the 6th. We confidently anticipate the re-election of Gov. Graham by a very large majority, and think there is every prospect of a Whig Legislature.

In this County the Whigs have no Candidate. It was reported in town yesterday, that Col. ARCHIBALD S. MCNEILL would be voted for by the Whigs for the Commons. But this morning we are requested to say that he is not a Candidate. We could wish that he was; for there is no man in the county for whom we would more cheerfully vote. Indeed, we think we shall vote for him and some other good Whig any how; as we have no idea of supporting any one of the candidates now before the people.

ELECTION RETURNS.—Our friends in the different counties will oblige us by forwarding the Election Returns by the earliest opportunity, if by mail at our expense.

MR. HAYWOOD.—The Resignation of his seat in the Senate by the Hon. Wm. H. Haywood, has created a greater sensation than any occurrence of the year, though of course far less important in its consequences than many others. It is, indeed, a most remarkable event, and the more we think of it the more surprising it appears. Young, talented, ambitious; perhaps the greatest favorite of the President among the crowd of his friends; unquestionably the first man of his party in this State:—what could have induced him to throw up all the high honors which already clustered on his brow, or which he had so much reason to know were yet in reserve for him, if he had but blindly followed the behests of his party? What brought him to the determination to relinquish all these, and to prepare himself for the storm of obloquy which a disappointed, malignant, proscriptive party, which allows no man to think for himself, stood ready to pour upon his head?

We confess our inability to unravel the mystery but in one way. There have been times in the life of Mr. Haywood when he has exhibited an elevated patriotism, that looked above and beyond mere party considerations. We have had occasion before now to thank him for such exhibitions, though much oftener have we felt called on to denounce their opposite. It is not for man to see into the heart of his fellow man; but how else are we to account for this greatest self-sacrifice of the age, than by the supposition, that Mr. Haywood felt deeply that the abominable Tariff bill concocted by conceited Ignorance and blind Passion was full of evil, and would be fatal to the prosperity of the country and to the ascendancy of his party?

Every species of insult has been heaped upon him since his retirement, by those who possess not a tithe of his virtues. Not the least venomous among his revilers, may be mentioned two Locofoco Editors in North Carolina, who themselves suddenly abandoned the Whig party, not when the Whig party was heaping honors and offices and emoluments upon them; but because the Whig party did not consider them worthy of distinction, and because their only hope of "the spoils" lay in going over to the enemy. *These* were Traitors indeed! And the charge of treason against Mr. Haywood for sacrificing himself rather than his country, comes now from such men! with what grace the public can judge.

Besides the bitter denunciations of the Union (copied into our last,)—and which by the way it is remarkable have not been followed up by any thing else of the same character—the Locofoco papers throughout the country, without exception so far as we have seen, treat him with [illegible] dignity. But how amply is all that atoned for by the praise of such men as Webster, and Mangum, and Crittenden, and Berrien, and Archer, among the Whigs of the Senate, and Benton, Dix, Bagby, and Niles, among his own party in that august body. He might well consent to brave the abuse of those who, as he himself declared them, are not "decent" men, for the honor of such a tribute as was paid him in the Senate. For this and the interesting remarks on the same subject in the House, see preceding pages.

Some of his Locofoco friends have charged him with being bribed, and fixed the bribe at $[illegible],000. Well does the Raleigh Register say of this base charge, (base as to those who make it), that

"With regard to Mr. Haywood as a Democrat we have nothing to say, but in regard to him as a *North Carolina* Senator, we do feel a deep interest; and we hurl back with scorn these imputations on a gentleman, who, whatever may have been his political faults, and they have been many, has always cherished as the apple of his eye, the interest, the honor, and the character of our honest old State. The man does not live, who would dare approach a Senator from North Carolina with a bribe; or, if he does, he would never repeat the experiment."

From the same paper we learn that curses, both loud and deep, are showered upon his head by his late associates at Raleigh. At the Post Office in that city on Thursday last, a Caricature, of domestic origin evidently, was exhibited, representing Mr. Haywood on his knees, attempting to creep into the Whig ranks, with sundry other devices, calculated to burlesque and insult the honorable Senator.

Many persons have believed that Mr. Haywood acted in accordance with President Polk's wishes in resigning. They think that Polk was disposed to play the same game on the Tariff which was so successful on the Oregon question. He was first "all or none" to the 54 40 party; but to Mr. Haywood and others he was willing to take 49. And so they supposed on the Tariff. But we entirely discredit this. We think that Polk was and is really in favor of the new tariff bill, and that Mr. Haywood has opposed his wishes on it. The statement of Mr. Mangum, that Mr. Haywood would have remained and voted against the bill if his vote could have defeated it, will arrest attention.

The Charleston Mercury, ever ready to malign North Carolina or any of her sons, is pleased to say, that it "does not remember, in the history of party, a more unaccountable delinquency than this of Mr. Haywood's," which it characterises as "gross treachery," "desertion" and "disgrace," "stupidity and folly." Now we think that the Mercury need not have gone so far as to North Carolina to find many illustrious examples of like delinquency. Let us point that paper to its Magnus Apollo, Mr. Calhoun himself, and his abandonment, in 1837, of his party, and his sudden conversion to the support of that wretched apology for an Administration, Van Buren's—a man whom he hated and despised, but who was in power. Mr. Haywood, on the contrary, if he has deserted at all, has deserted from the strong to the weak, from the dispensers of the spoils, to those who have nothing to give. But he has stopped short of Mr. Calhoun and his South Carolina followers, who went over *en masse* to the enemy. *He* has not joined the Whig party, and we suspect *never will*.

"Nobody ever heard Mr. Haywood intimate dissatisfaction with it," [the tariff bill,] continues the

Mercury. Did they not? What says Mr. Benton? He says that Mr. Haywood informed him and Senator Dix, and Mr. Bagby says he informed him also, of "his insuperable objections to the bill," nearly a fortnight before he resigned, and that it was a subject of almost daily communication between them, he endeavoring to persuade Mr. Haywood to vote for the bill, whilst the latter was hesitating between resignation and an effort to have the bill postponed. "I agreed with him in his objections (adds Mr. Benton)—I mean objections generally, both to the bill, and to the mode and manner of getting it up, and getting it through;"—and yet by Mr. Benton's vote the bill passed!

The Mercury of the day following that from which we have quoted above, has the following continuation of its habitual attacks on North Carolina:—

"The *Evening News* of yesterday reports that Mr Badger, Secretary of the Navy under Gen. Harrison, is now in Washington, supposed to be commissioned to take Mr. Haywood's seat in the Senate. We doubt the inference, whether the fact be so or not. It would be too openly confessing a plot—a fraud—a mean trick. It is bad enough for an individual to sneak out of his seat in the Senate—but for a political party to confess to an intrigue with him by which they were to crawl into the seat, requires more contempt of decency than we can believe any party in North Carolina to have."

Will not the Mercury blush to find that its insinuations of plot, and fraud, and trick, between Mr. Haywood and the Whigs of North Carolina, are so effectually exposed in advance by the fact, clearly stated in the Senate and the House, that the only persons consulted by Mr. Haywood, and the only persons who knew any thing of his purpose, were his own political friends? That not a Whig in or out of North Carolina, knew aught of it?

The Washington correspondent of the N. York Tribune says—

"It is said that Mr. Haywood will not suffer himself to go unavenged for the Organ's attack upon him. It is said that he has some revelations to make about Mr. Polk which will put the latter in his customary position before the public. It is said that Mr. Haywood and the President had a rather sharp controversy some days ago.

"*Mr. Haywood did not resign to avoid voting, for he gave his party notice ten days ago that he would vote against the new bill if his vote would kill it.* He found, however that his vote would not influence the result, and therefore he resigned. Had his vote been certain to kill the bill he would have taken the course which I say above he should have taken. He wanted to resign some time ago, when he was at home, but was persuaded to hold on a little longer. He might have had a seat in the Cabinet; but he preferred honest independence to a life of political fawning. He is now without power, and he may therefore expect the assaults of the party hacks every where, whose principles are comprised under the head of loaves and fishes."

Mr. Haywood has published the following Card in the Washington papers:—

TO THE PEOPLE OF NORTH CAROLINA

In a few days I shall publish an Address, vindicating before you my course in the Senate of the United States, and explaining the causes of my resignation. My reasons for having delayed this publication will be frankly stated in the address.

Respectfully,

WILL. H. HAYWOOD, Jr.

Washington, August 1, 1846.

We desire not to be misunderstood in all that we have said on this remarkable subject. We have no expectation of ever being associated with Mr. Haywood as a party man. And it is not for any purpose of courting his favor, either personal or political, that we have attempted to expose that flagrant injustice which he has met with at the hands of his own party. We have ever scorned such a purpose. Our object is simply to place in a fair light the conduct of a North Carolinian, who, whatever his faults, never faltered in his devotion to his State, and we trust will yet do something to elevate her character and improve her condition.

MR. HAYWOOD AND THE LOCOFOCOS.—We published in our last the disgraceful philippic of the "Union," the official paper, against Mr. Haywood. The Richmond Enquirer, edited by the sons of him of the Union, goes beyond that paper, and plainly charges Mr. Haywood with having been bribed. See the following:

"He is condemned forever (says the Enquirer), and the country will naturally ascribe his conduct to the most corrupt motives. On the streets, yesterday, it was asserted on all hands, that *he had been bought up by the gold of the manufacturers to betray his principles. Can any one doubt, that his strange and unjustifiable conduct has been induced by sinister influence?* What possible motive, save that of self-interest, can be conceived for his putting off his decision till the last moment? He could have certainly formed an opinion upon the great question, many days ago, and the country could then have known what result to look for. *We are forced, then, to the conclusion, that his weak principles and political integrity could not resist the pressure of the manufacturing interest. He fell a victim to their insidious designs, and sacrificed his principles and himself forever.*"

This is complimentary to the Locofoco party, truly! It shows what a high opinion they have of each other.

As the N. Y. Express says, "Thousands of dollars might have bought some of the 54 40-*ers*,—but a man like Haywood, who resigned a seat in the Senate, rather than vote for a bad Bill, is not a marketable *chattel*."

GOOD.—The Petersburg Intelligencer, speaking of the vociferous charges of the Locofocos of bribery to defeat the tariff bill, very correctly remarks, that as all the Whigs were against the bill already, it is of course only Locos who are supposed to be susceptible of bribery; and suggests that a regular price current should be published, to let the Whigs know on what terms the Locos can be bought. It gives the following sample, in which we beg leave to say, that in our opinion the lower qualities are rated at prices entirely too high. Witness Brinkerhoff, Rathbun, &c.

THURSDAY, July 30, 1846.

The market is glutted with inferior qualities, and Locofocos of that class have fallen. We quote as follows:

Inferior Locofocos	$5,000 a $6,000
Ordinary	7,000 a 8,000
Middling,	9,000 a 10,000
Mid. Fair	11,000 a 12,000
Fair, scarce,	15,000 a 16,000
Good Fair, very scarce,	20,000 a 25,000
Fine—none.	

From Standard, July 22.

"Why is it that Mr. Haywood is exerting himself to secure the passage of this bill, (the Tariff Bill,) and that Mr. Mangum is exerting himself to procure its defeat? Because Mr. Haywood represents *the people* of our State, who are mainly farmers, and therefore purchasers of merchandise, and who of course wish to purchase the best articles at the cheapest price; while Mr. Mangum represents—we know not whom, but certainly not the people of North Carolina.

From Standard, July 29.

"We are compelled to say with profound and unaffected sorrow, that Mr. Haywood has *deserted* his friends at a moment when they had a right to count upon his assistance and co-operation, and that in this matter he has proved faithless to his State, faithless to the Democratic party, faithless to the interests of the South, and to the repose and welfare of the country."

"Mr. Haywood exerting himself." This is like the everlasting story which it is said the Standard tells week after week, of the overwhelming progress of Jas. B. Shepard. It does not stop to ascertain facts, but manufactures fables instead.

LONGEVITY.—Mr. David J. Green, of Duplin county, N. C. writes to the Wilmington Chronicle, that a negro woman belonging to his father died on the 20th ult. believed to be 130 years of age. She continued to sit and spin at the wheel until within a day or two of her death.

PASSAGE OF THE TARIFF BILL.

With profound regret and astonishment we this week have to record the final passage of McKay's Tariff Bill—regret that a system which brought revenue and credit to the government, and diffused prosperity over the whole land, should be suddenly and violently destroyed,—and astonishment that any party should venture upon such an experiment, confessedly an experiment, in a time of war, or indeed at any time. The most disastrous consequences are predicted from this measure; indeed they are already felt, to some extent, as all our Northern exchange papers abundantly prove.

As for North Carolina, we congratulate her that she will feel the effects of this measure less than almost any other State, and probably among the last. If the rest of the Union can stand it, she can. And we go for giving it a fair and final trial. We almost rejoice, therefore, that the same men who passed it will be in power for a year to come, so that in fact no repeal can be effected under nearly two years. Give it a fair trial, we say, and if it prove to be a sound and wholesome policy, let it stand. If not—if it prove detrimental to every interest in the land,—why then let it go down, and with it those who have cheated the country into their election to the high places they fill, and who are unworthy, either on the score of merit or capacity, to fill them.

The following paragraphs, selected from many of similar import, will show the public dismay at the passage of the bill. The six first are from the "Native Eagle," a Philadelphia paper, which is clothed in mourning:—

"*Hung be the Heavens in Black.*"—We this day shroud our columns in mourning, at the passage of McKay's Tariff Bill.

Last night about 10 o'clock, a large number of persons, amounting to about one thousand, (principally weavers,) assembled in Thirteenth street near Fitzwater, Moyamensing, and *burnt in effigy, George M. Dallas, Vice President of the United States!* The large assembly retired peaceably about 11 o'clock.

The Philadelphia North American says it has "reason to believe that no Whigs were engaged in the transaction; and we trust that no one will be."

A Weight for the Telegraph—Hung in Effigy!—George M. Dallas, Pennsylvania's recreant son, was found suspended upon the wires of the Magnetic Telegraph yesterday morning, in Market street below Seventh.

Effects of the Bill.—An extensive manufactory in Kensington, we have just learned, intends discharging FIVE HUNDRED hands on Saturday next, now employed, in consequence of the passage of McKay's Tariff Bill.

We understand that two large manufacturers on the Schuylkill will suspend their business, and that a general discharge of hands will take place.

Several large mercantile firms in this city, are reported as having suspended business; and also large manufacturing establishments at Manayunk, Trenton, Pottsville, and elsewhere. Where the end will be, time alone can tell.

The Philadelphia Sun, says that Mechanics, as they returned from their daily labor, with their baskets upon their arms, seemed to be amazed at the news of the passage of the bill. Knots of hard-working men were discussing its probable effects, and the supporters of the administration seemed to be more astonished than any body else.

The other Philadelphia and New York papers, with two or three exceptions, are full of distress at the passage of the bill.

The Chronicle, neutral, has the following postscript:

Since the above was in type, we have learned by the Magnetic Telegraph, that the last ray of hope for the tariff of '42, has been extinguished! the fraud upon Pennsylvania and the country at large, has been consummated! and the hypocrisy and treachery of the Democratic leaders in the campaign of '44, are now fully exposed. Out upon such hypocrisy—vengeance for such treachery—such are the sentiments, and such will be the action of an insulted, deceived, and outraged people.

The Tariff of '46.—The disastrous effects of the new Tariff Bill are already beginning to be felt in this city. One of our heaviest manufacturers of woolen goods in West Moyamensing has stopped his looms. Others have made a reduction of a cent and half cent on fabrics, and several have been compelled to discharge hands. An extensive iron man factory, we learn, will be obliged to discharge a large number of men to-day. Fairmount and other manufacturing districts of Philadelphia will either have to stop, or make a reduction of from 25 to 50 per cent on wages. A new large manufactory in Southwark, we hear, will not be able to go on. It is reported that the Globe Mill in Kensington will discharge one or two hundred hands to-day. We hope, however, that the rumor may turn out to be incorrect. The poor operatives must from this time forward suffer, at least as long as Mr. McKay's bill shall continue to inflict its curse upon the country.—*Penn. North American.*

The Boston Mail, of Wednesday, says—State street was full of people last night anxiously awaiting the arrival of the Long Island mail, in order to learn the fate of the Tariff Bill. The excitement is almost as great as it was during the Presidential election.

The beginning of the end.—The Vulcan Iron Co. of Troy discharged every man in their employ yesterday morning in consequence of the repeal of the tariff. This company have recently erected a large rolling-mill, and contemplated an expenditure of $200,000 in the manufacture of iron. Had it not been for the repeal of the tariff their works would have been among the most extensive in the Union, would have given constant employment to 200 workmen, and added very materially to the business of the country in which they are situated.

In consequence of the suspension of the above works a large order, from its proprietors to Townsend & Co., of this city, has been countermanded.—*Albany Citizen, of 30th.*

Correspondence of the Alexandria Gazette.

WASHINGTON, July 30.

A telegraphic despatch from Philadelphia, mentions that great excitement existed in that city last evening, in consequence of the vote of Mr. Dallas on the Tariff Bill, and that he was hung and burnt in effigy before his own door at the height of 100 feet. His house was threatened with destruction, it was only saved by the most strenuous exertions on the part of some of the whig citizens against the fury and madness of a mob composed of men of his own party. P.

The Feeling in Pennsylvania.—The Philadelphia Spirit of the Times, a Locofoco paper of extensive patronage, and one that lent its aid in support of Polk and Dallas,—published, too, almost in sight of Mr. Dallas's residence,—holds the following language in reference to the passage of the McKay Tariff Bill. The article is given a prominent place and enshrouded at top and bottom with broad black mourning signals. It reads thus:

Passage of the Tariff Bill in the Senate—Treason to Pennsylvania!—The infamy has been consummated! and by the vote of George Mifflin Dallas of Pennsylvania! The Old Keystone has been blasted by the ingrate hand of a treacherous son. Like that of him who fired the Ephesian dome, the fame of Geo. M. Dallas shall be immortal—immortal to execration, immortal to infamy. The Commonwealth that had given him birth, life, favor, wealth, station and power, called upon him to stretch forth his arm and save her; he has answered the call as the assassin responds to the mercy cry of the helpless. Alas! poor Pennsylvania!

The "Spirit of the Times," "a democratic" paper, is not only dressed in mourning, but cries "the fraud must be wiped out—Repeal is the word, and we set the ball in motion, even though we stand 'solitary and alone.' But we shall not be alone. The rough, stout arms of sixteen thousand iron workers and miners, will roll on the ball, nor will it stop till justice has been done to Pennsylvania.

Not to be cheated twice!—At a recent meeting of the Democratic citizens of Columbia Co., Pa., a county which in 1844 gave a majority of 1620 to the Polk Electoral Ticket—a resolution was adopted against the McKay Tariff; and another, boldly declaring that the meeting would support "no man for President or Vice President of the United States, or for Congress, who is opposed to Protection to American Manufactures and Coal, or whose principles are of a doubtful character on the subject."

The Tariff.—We rejoice that Pennsylvania receives this blow emphatically from her own hand—or rather, her *two* hands, the Dallas hand as well as the Polk. In 1844, her demagogues electioneered against Clay and Frelinghuysen on the assumption that the protective Policy might be assailed from some quarter, and it would be important to Pennsylvania to have *three* votes in the Senate to sustain it. Two brief years have passed, and that policy is broken down by the Executive power wielded by James K. Polk and the direct vote of George M. Dallas! What will she say now to those who have so grossly deceived and betrayed her!

The end is not yet! Stand firm.

N. Y. Tribune.

Coincidences.—It is mentioned as a remarkable coincidence that one vote carried the Tariff of 1824; one vote the Tariff of 1828; one vote in each House carried the Tariff of 1842; and by one vote in the Senate the Tariff of 1846 has become a law.

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

THE ANGLO-LOCOFOCO TARIFF.

From Pennsylvania there comes to us a voice of wail, not unmixed with certain other sounds, that bespeak a gathering public resentment—mutterings of all that multitudes suddenly beggared feel, when they know that they have been cruelly deceived, and that ruin is dealt to them by the very hands which they armed with power. We hear, too, of yet more deplorable forms into which this public indignation is bursting—outbreaks, in derogation of the law itself; of which the criminality, great as it is, is at least shared by those whose gross deceptions, when once discovered, tempt too sadly the duped crowd to violence.

The Philadelphia Polk papers, meantime, have, some of them, it seems, put on the signs of mourning. Sable is not, however a color invariably sincere; and it chances that the same journals were parties, in every instance, to the very imposition which Pennsylvania is now to rue.

The truth of those arguments is now to be tested, by which the jealousy of the mere laboring man has every where been, to a certain extent, played upon, against the pursuits that gave him his best employment, by representing as the sole gainer from them the capitalist who sets them in motion. Not we who write, or the politician who declaims, are now to see *who will be the main sufferers* by this law for the encouragement of foreign industry and arts; it is now the laborer himself, who is every where, without the aid of print or of speeches, to view for himself the effects of the new law.

He will see them in the sudden suspension of a large part of the occupations that made each forge, or mine, or factory, the busy centre of a hive-like activity and order; in the instant stoppage, for thousands around them, of all those comforts which rewarded toil diffused among the poor; in the young cast into idleness, the decrepit into want, the robust themselves into an inability to procure food for families, the weaker members of which can no more aid in their own support.

Certainly, if that can be any solace, and if misery loves company, the ruined operative will not be without the consolation of seeing the man who gave him employment struck down by the same blow which has laid low the humbler success of him whose sinews are his sole capital. But what then? They, for whose elevation to power the rich are made poor, and the poor beggars, sit on high, lords in the land which they have impoverished and deceived; Party, for which was offered up all this human sacrifice, flourishes, if every thing else ceases to flourish; and office-holding and the spoils fatten, if all else is to grow lean.

After all, a little thought will teach any man that this war upon what Secretary Walker and his people call "the bloated capitalist" at home, is only going (except the ruin of our poor) to serve to swell still more, capitalists still more bloated abroad.

The Washington Union announces the passage of the new Tariff Bill in the most subdued tone imaginable. No shout of exultation proclaims the victory of the Administration. The fact is mentioned, incidentally as it were, and without the factitious emphasis of *Italics* or CAPITALS. The impression is, that the "artificers of ruin" are not very much delighted with the work of their own hands. They are not without apprehensions, and they may well feel them, that the triumph of this measure will be the signal of their own overthrow.

Richmond Whig.

Baltimore Convention and the Tariff.—We find in the Alexandria Gazette's report of the Senate's proceedings on Monday, the following remarkable statement:

"Mr. Cameron presented the proceedings of a large democratic meeting in Pennsylvania against the repeal of the Tariff of 1842, which were read and referred to the Committee on Printing.

"The President of this meeting was *the President of the Baltimore Convention*, and he emphatically declares that the Baltimore Convention was not opposed to the Tariff of 1842; and had it been known by the Convention that Mr. Polk was opposed to it, *he would not have received the nomination.*"

[This is a new evidence of the deception by means of which Polk and Dallas were fraudulently elected.]

The great Swindle in Pennsylvania.—The way it was done can be seen in the following from the Democratic Union of June 5th, 1844, a leading Locofoco paper in Pennsylvania:—

"*Col. Polk and the Tariff—A Vile Whig Falsehood.*"—We perceive that the Harrisburg Intelligencer, with the mendacity so eminently characteristic of the coon papers, denounces Col. Polk in advance as an "open Free Trade Theorist." The authority for this gratuitous assertion is, of course, not furnished by the Intelligencer, *as it is the policy of the Whig papers to deal in habitual misrepresentation* both of the men and measures of the Democratic party. *Now we happen to know, and state upon the authority of a* TENNESSEEAN *with whom we conversed at Baltimore—a near neighbor of Col. Polk—that he holds the doctrine of Free Trade in unqualified abhorrence. He has never advocated it, and never will.* He is in favor of a judicious revenue Tariff, *affording the amplest incidental* PROTECTION *to our American industry.* HE IS THE ESPECIAL FRIEND AND ADVOCATE OF THE COAL AND IRON INTEREST (!) *those two great objects of solicitude with Pennsylvania, and believing Permanence in our laws to be of incalculable value,* IS OPPOSED TO THE DISTURBING OF THE PRESENT TARIFF (!)

"These facts we state upon the very best authority, and caution the Democracy of this great State against listening to the misrepresentation of the coons. The truth is, the strong names of Polk and Dallas have struck our enemies with such deep consternation as to make them *desperate* in feeling and unscrupulous in the use of means."

The iron and the coal, we trust, are feeling happy under the stupendous swindle.

Mr. Polk, by the way, in 1844, heard of all this, saw all this, and yet suffered the swindle to go on. Petty larceny swindles are punished,—but this grand, magnificent fraud is all right, we presume.

THE TARIFF.—It is the remark of some speaker in the Senate, that no member of that body entirely approved of the bill which yet party drill has forced a majority to adopt, and to adopt without an effort to make it acceptable! This is certainly a most extraordinary circumstance! A bill to change the whole financial system of the country, to enter upon an experiment in a time of war, with which nobody was satisfied! What Mr. Benton thinks of it, may be seen from the following extract from the speech in which he exposed Mr. McKay's blundering ignorance:—

"If we were able to act up to the elevation of our circumstances, and act like statesmen in perfecting a bill, I should be glad to go into it, and contribute my labors to make a good bill. But we are not able so to act, and I am not willing to be a machine, and to appear like perfecting and maturing a bill which is not to be changed or altered. We find ourselves in extraordinary circumstances—in a conjuncture which does not often occur. In all three divisions of the legislative power there is accord on the leading character of a tariff. The President and a majority of each House of Congress are against the tariff of 1842; they are for a revenue tariff. But a revenue tariff is not a *genus* without a *species*. It may have many species; and judgment, reason, knowledge, consideration, deliberation, may all be requisite to decide which *species* of the *genus* should be adopted.

"I repeat: if we were able to act up to the elevation of the fortunate circumstances in which the *party* now finds itself, and could act like legislators, I should feel proud to bring all the contribution of my knowledge and industry to perfecting the details of a bill. But we are not able to act up to that elevation, and I have no notion of being worked as a machine. I can vote for the bill as overturning the act of 1842, and wish to give but that vote alone. I am ready to give that vote, and hope I shall be spared from voting on further propositions of amendment."

And pray why could not Mr. Benton and his party "act like statesmen"? It occurs to us that his conduct was in fact that of "a machine," doing the bidding of party, against his convictions of right and expediency.

LABOR.—Mr. McDuffie admitted in the Senate that "the money price of labor might to some extent be reduced" by the passage of the tariff bill; but asserted "that this would be compensated to the laborer by the reduced price of what he consumes." And he also said, that "the price of agricultural products would be increased." It is well to mark these predictions. Even should they come true, the laborer is to suffer in the first instance a reduction of wages, and to look for a recompense in the cheapness of the goods he buys from the store.

It is a common remark, both in the papers and in private conversation, that the Administration has been guilty of the most gross neglect, and inefficiency, and prodigality, in the management of the Mexican war. The hazardous condition in which Gen. Taylor was left, in the enemy's country with only 2 to 3000 men, was the first outrageous error, which was fortunately retrieved by the gallantry of Gen. Taylor and his little army. The next prominent cause of complaint which meets our view at this moment, is stated as follows in Gen. Taylor's official letter from Matamoras of the 18th of May:

"*My limited means* for crossing rivers, prevented a complete prosecution of the victory of the 9th. A ponton train, the necessity of which *I exhibited to the department last year, would have enabled the army to cross on the evening of the battle, take this city, with all the artillery and stores of the enemy, and a great number of prisoners;* in short, TO DESTROY ENTIRELY THE MEXICAN ARMY."

Next follow thousands of troops from all parts of the country, and no means provided to enable them to move from Matamoras, where they have spent two months in idleness, and in that debauchery which never fails to destroy all the moral feelings with which soldiers enter, (but seldom quit,) an army. It is said at New Orleans that the force under Gen. Taylor on the 20th ult. was about 20,000, much the largest army the United States ever had concentrated in one body. And it is asserted by an intelligent writer from that city that the expense of our War Department for this year will equal the expenses of the British army of 110,000 men, scattered all over the world, and including 300 General officers. The customary charter of a steamer for a single trip, to carry from 2 to 350 men, is 7 to $8,000. "Every body having a contract with the government, expects to make a fortune by it; *and they are allowed to do it.*"

The idea of Gen. Taylor's marching to the city of Mexico by the route from Matamoras, is scouted. The distance is 1100 miles, through a country affording few supplies, and in some places no water; with natural obstacles all favorable to the enemy. Mr. Poinsett, (formerly Minister to Mexico,) says that the produce of the country is so small, and the habits of the people so abstemious, that a few thousand of our countrymen, with their usual appetites, would create a famine in the land in a few days. How is Gen. Taylor to feed 20,000 men, and 6 to 8,000 horses and mules?

THE LOCOFOCO WAR.—The Nashville Banner says, that out of 50 appointments in the army lately made by President Polk, there is not a solitary Whig! The President doubtless thought, that the Whigs would all be required in the ranks, and that unless he appointed Locofocos to *offices*, there would be none of them to win laurels in this Mexican war. As all the officers are Locofocos, does it not seem proper that the privates should come from the same party?

MODEST.—A writer in the Wilmington Journal argues that the interests of Wilmington and Fayetteville are perfectly identified, and invites Fayetteville, in the name of the common interest of all, to abandon her own scheme of a Rail Road, and to contribute her countenance and support to the erection of the Road from Wilmington to South Carolina!! And he thinks that every feeling of duty, of interest, and of patriotism, should deter Fayetteville from building the road from Raleigh to South Carolina! Really, it is difficult to maintain one's gravity under such an appeal. We shall soon expect to see a notice in the Journal that application will be made to the Legislature to appoint our neighbors of Wilmington guardians of us poor ignorant people of Fayetteville, who have not sense enough to know what is good for us.

CONVENIENT.—Mr. Turney, Locofoco Senator from Tennessee, said in his speech on the Tariff, that "the Legislature of his State had saved him from the trouble of thinking." They would have done wisely if they had gone a step further and saved him from the trouble of acting.

Mr. Jas. B. Shepard spoke at Charlotte on Tuesday last, and was replied to by Jas. W. Osborne, Esq.

CONGRESS.

In the SENATE, on Monday the 27th ult., the Vice President laid before the Senate the following letter:

WASHINGTON, July 25, 1846.

To the Senate of the United States:

I herewith respectfully resign my seat in the Senate as one of the Senators from N. Carolina.

I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

WILL. H. HAYWOOD, Jr.

Mr. Webster moved, (Mr. Mangum not being in his seat,) that the Governor of North Carolina be informed of the above resignation. Which was agreed to.

In resuming his argument against the Tariff, Mr. WEBSTER took occasion to say that it was a circumstance a good deal characteristic of the state of things in which they now found themselves placed, and strongly indicative of the absorbing interest which surrounded this question, that he had not the honor to-day to address a full Senate. Since the commencement of his observations on Saturday an honorable member of the Senate from one of the Southern States had vacated his seat in that body. They would probably soon hear from that gentleman himself the reasons which led him to leave a position to which he seemed to be attached. He was not otherwise acquainted with those reasons than as he gathered them from the very extraordinary publication in the government paper of Saturday evening. He inferred from that publication that the honorable member left his seat from an inability to support the measures of the Administration now before them without violating his conscience, and from great unwillingness to disoblige his party and political friends by voting against them. As that gentleman was gone he might speak of him, and in doing so he could not speak of him otherwise than as a man of character and standing, as a man of learning and attainments, of great courtesy, of unsurpassed intelligence and attention in the discharge of his public duties, and, as they all knew, (as far as they might judge of his course there,) the unfaltering and consistent friend of the present Administration.

Now, sir, (continued Mr. Webster,) I am ashamed of my country when I see a gentleman of this character hunted, abused, defamed, according to the degree of abuse and defamation which some writer for the government, in the paper of the government, sees fit to pour out against this retiring member. It is a disgrace to the civilization of the age, it is a disgrace to this Government, it is a disgrace to the American people.

Another circumstance not unworthy of notice I will advert to before I proceed to the few remaining observations which I intend to submit. If we may believe the current intelligence of the day, the Government is now in possession of official and authentic information that an extraordinary and vigorous effort is making throughout the whole Republic of Mexico to sustain her in the war now carried on against her by the United States. I suppose that the Government is now informed that Gen. Bravo is appointed President *ad interim*, and that Paredes, with such forces as he can collect, is marching to the north; and that there is a spirit of united action and general contribution to the purposes which they call defences of their country such as was never manifested before. Churches, provinces, and individuals are contributing in a manner hitherto unknown in Mexico since the time of her revolution. I suppose, I say, that the Government is in possession of this intelligence, how well founded I know not; but they have the information I have no doubt, and the importance of it is, that this state of things furnishes quite a new reason why we should do nothing to disturb the just expectations of revenue or diminish the necessary income of the Government.

Mr. Webster then resumed and concluded his argument in opposition to the bill.

A long discussion here followed on proposed amendments, which resulted in the adoption of the following motion by Mr. Clayton:

"That the bill be committed to the Committee on Finance, with instructions to remove the new duties imposed by said bill in all cases where any foreign raw material is taxed to the prejudice of any mechanic or manufacturer, so that no other or higher duty shall be collected on any such raw material than is provided by the act of 30th August, 1842. And further, so to regulate all the duties imposed by this bill as to raise a revenue sufficient for the exigencies of the country."

For this, the vote was 28 to 27;—all the Whigs, and Messrs. Cameron, Niles, and Sturgeon, for it, and all the other Locos against it.

On Tuesday, the Committee reported the bill back without amendment, asking to be discharged from the further consideration of the above instructions. This unparalleled contempt of the order of the Senate was earnestly resisted by many of the Whigs, but the committee was finally discharged, 28 to 27, by the same vote as the above, except that Mr Jarnagin, Whig, of Tennessee, voted with the Locos, in pursuance of instructions by the Legislature of Tennessee.

Mr. Webster then moved to amend the bill by striking out a portion of the 9th section, which authorizes the government to take goods that are undervalued, and to pay the importer the price and five per cent. profit. This motion was adopted, 28 to 26—Messrs. Benton, Cameron, Niles, and Sturgeon voting with the Whigs.

Mr. Johnson of Md. moved to refer the bill to a special committee, which, after debate, was rejected by the casting vote of the Vice President. Other propositions to amend being rejected, the yeas and nays were taken on ordering the bill to a 3d reading, and the vote was 27 to 27, (Mr. Jarnagin absent.)

The Vice President rose and read his reasons at length for voting for the bill. They were, briefly, that he gathered from the vote of the House that the people of a majority of the States were in favor of the bill. There were provisions in it which he would like to change, but he must vote on the bill as it is, having no power to change it.

The third reading being demanded now, Mr. Niles moved to postpone the bill till the 1st Dec. next. Rejected, 28 to 27.

Mr. Cameron solemnly protested against the passage of the bill, and gave notice that the word "repeal" will this day go forth and continue until the loud voice of the laborers of the north shall compel their oppressors to respect them. This (he said) was no bank question, in which the rich capitalists only were concerned. Here will be found the laborers and the mechanics roused to indignation against those who care not how much they rob them of their comforts in the pursuit of a wild abstraction. If the bill had been made by a British statesman, it could not have discriminated more in favor of the English workmen, nor have done more wrong to our mechanics and manufacturers. He repeated that, from henceforth repeal would be the word among the democracy of the north, and that it would not cease until it triumphed.

Mr. SIMMONS said that this bill, which was about to plunge the country into a difficulty, take the daily bread from the orphan, and from millions whose employment would be swept away, was apparently to be forced upon the people by a single vote—yes, one vote would save all this distress—all this agony. Who, then, were the men that would come out on the side of their country?

The question upon the passage of the bill was then taken by yeas and nays, and decided in the affirmative, by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Allen, Ashley, Atchison, Atherton, Bagby, Benton, Breese, Bright, Calhoun, Cass, Chalmers, Colquitt, Dickinson, Dix, Fairfield, Hannegan, Houston, Jarnagin, Lewis, McDuffie, Pennybacker, Rusk, Semple, Sevier, Speight, Turney, Westcott, and Yulee—28.

NAYS—Messrs. Archer, Barrow, Berrien, Cameron, Cilley, Jno. M. Clayton, Thos. Clayton, Corwin, Crittenden, Davis, Dayton, Evans, Greene, Huntington, Johnson of Louisiana, Johnson of Maryland, Mangum, Miller, Morehead, Niles, Pearce, Phelps, Simmons, Sturgeon, Upham, Webster, and Woodbridge—27.

So the bill was *passed*, (one Whig, Mr. Jarnagin, voting for it under peremptory instructions, and three Locos, Messrs. Cameron, Niles, and Sturgeon, voting against it.)

On Wednesday, the Sub-Treasury bill was debated.

On Thursday, the resolution from the House to let out the printing of Congress by contract, was ordered to a 3d reading.

The Sub-Treasury Bill was then taken up, and the debate on Mr. Lewis's amendment to authorize the issue of Treasury drafts for circulation, was continued. Mr. Allen opposed it, as being designed for an issue of paper money by the government without limit of amount. Mr. Benton denounced the amendment, and the attempt to smuggle it in, as one of the grossest abuses ever attempted in this country. He would prefer any Bank, from the Owl creek up to the late U. S. Bank—any one of them or all of them—to this. Messrs. Calhoun and Lewis advocated the amendment. It was finally rejected, 40 votes to 12.

On Friday, Mr. Breese reported a bill to appropriate ninety millions of acres of the public lands (so Mr. Benton said) to make a rail road from Lake Michigan to the Pacific ocean. Mr. Benton denounced this as the most absurd, ridiculous, and *impudent* proposal that could be presented to Congress.

Messrs. Evans and Huntington spoke at length against the Sub-Treasury bill.

On Saturday, Mr. Webster spoke against the Sub-Treasury bill. He was followed by Messrs. Evans, Huntington, Simmons and Crittenden on the same side, and Messrs. Niles and Calhoun in favor of the bill. In the course of Mr. Calhoun's speech, he said, "If the war should continue, he could not doubt that there would be a very great pecuniary embarrassment;" and he apprehended that other measures [the tariff and sub-treasury] would be covered with odium in consequence.

The bill was *passed*, 28 to 25, [a strict party vote.]

In the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, on Monday, the bill making additional appropriations for fortifications in New York, Baltimore, Georgia, and Alabama, was debated and *passed*.

The new postage bill was then taken up and debated.

On Tuesday, the bill was further debated.

On Wednesday, the amended Tariff bill was received from the Senate, and after various motions to lay on the table, to postpone indefinitely, &c. were rejected by yeas and nays, the Senate's amendment was concurred in, 115 to 92. And so the bill finally passed Congress, and having since received the President's signature, has become a law.

The bill to change the present postage law was taken up, but at ¼ past 1 the House adjourned, in consequence of inability to keep a quorum.

On Thursday, the new Postage Bill was laid on the table, (rejected,) by a vote of 94 to 84.

On Friday, a long debate on the Tariff took place, the Warehouse bill being before the Senate.

On Saturday, the warehouse bill was passed, 117 to 72.

A RETORT.—Mr. McDuffie, in the Senate, cited Mr. Webster's anti-tariff speech and resolutions in Boston in 1820, to show Mr. W. guilty of inconsistency. In reply to this, Mr. Webster said that the honorable Senator from South Carolina will readily admit that such is the infirmity of our nature that even an honest man may sometimes change his opinion; nay more, that he may change his opinion in three years as well as in thirty years. For, I think that the greatest and the ablest speech I ever heard against the annexation of Texas was from the *Governor* of the State of South Carolina, while a still greater speech in favor of annexation was delivered by the *Senator* from South Carolina. [Much laughter.] I adduce this merely as a proof that an honest man may change his opinion. Moreover, if I rightly remember, the Senator from South Carolina was once one of the most powerful advocates this country contained for internal improvements.

Mr. McDUFFIE. Yes, and I have never changed my opinion since on the question of power.

Mr. WEBSTER. "On the question of power?" And why then was the Senator so zealous in favor of a barren power which, according to him, ought never be exercised? [A laugh.]

Mr. McDUFFIE was understood to say that he had only argued in favor of appropriations for survey.

Mr. WEBSTER. Again the same gentleman was, I believe, once very favorable to a Bank of the United States.

Mr. McDUFFIE'S reply was not audible in the gallery.

Mr. WEBSTER. Then I stand before the Senate as but affording the same proof with the gentleman himself that an honest man may change his opinion.

Mr. Webster then went on to explain why the people of Boston were then opposed to the tariff policy, and how they afterwards became reconciled to it after the government, by adopting the system, had induced large investments of capital in manufactures. He showed also that the minimum system was of South Carolina origin.

THE MAINE FRAUD.—The Locofoco majority in the Maine Legislature have indefinitely postponed the motion to appoint a committee to inquire into the fraud by which Mr. Bradbury was elected a Senator in Congress! This is monstrous! A fraud clearly established, and so far admitted as that its authors *dared not* go into an investigation. If they were innocent, an investigation would have shown it. If guilty, their Senator might have to stay at home. So they have concluded to admit, in effect, the fraud, and hold on to the Senator—Monstrous! Monstrous!

A FISHING ROD.—Capt. Thomas S. Memory, of Columbus county, has presented us with a joint of a Cane, picked up on the sea coast of North Carolina, which measures nearly 5 inches in diameter, or 15 inches in circumference. A single joint is 14 inches long, and holds nearly a gallon of water. The entire Cane is supposed to have been upwards of 60 feet in length. The part discovered on the sea shore was upwards of 20 feet long. It is supposed to be of West India growth.

The Supreme Court.—The arguments of Counsel have closed. Among the opinions delivered are the following:

By Ruffin, C. J. In Williams & High v. Williamson, from Columbus; judgment reversed, and *venire de novo*. In State v. Manor and Wilkes, from Robeson, declaring that there was no error in arresting the judgment. In Nance v. Powell, in Equity from Columbus, dismissing the bill.

By Daniel, J. In Hutton v. Selph, from Chatham, affirming the judgment below.

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

The passage of the Tariff bill having been effected by such means in the other House, the Executive organ, acting, we suppose, upon the principle that like causes produce like effects, has selected a distinguished Senator of its own party, to hunt down with such a vindictiveness as, leaving the former onslaught upon the member of the House of Representatives far in the shade, is calculated effectively to scare any Senator or Senators of weak nerves out of any scruple which he or they may have at swallowing the unpalatable dose which has been passed to the Senate by the House of Representatives.

The individual selected as the chief victim, by whose fate all Senators present and future are to be warned of the fearful consequence of any rebellion against the palace edicts, is the Hon. W. H. Haywood, of North Carolina, whose personal as well as political character is hacked and hewed in the last number of the "Union" with sanguinary ferocity, and with weapons utterly unknown to civilized controversy. We shall not introduce into our columns the disgusting detail of disparagement and detraction of this gentleman. It is enough to say that he is, upon the mere presumption of a bad motive, stigmatized by the organ of the Executive as "an apostate and a deserter," and as "betraying his State," "slinking from his post," &c.

There is no particular reason why this paper should interpose between this Senator and the ministers of Executive vengeance. We may, however, we presume, without the charge of interfering improperly in a matter which concerns the whole country, venture to remark that the private character and bearing of Mr. Haywood, unblemished, fair, and even exemplary, as it is, ought to have shielded him from the most malignant of the thrusts aimed at him; and that the last hand by which they should have been dealt is that of the Executive—whose, or that of the Administration, the act must be considered—with whom he has, if public report speaks not falsely, been in habits of the most friendly and familiar intercourse.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

We are sorry to see that "dear Mims" thinks that "dear Cumberland" alluded to him in our piece of last week. We had reference more to the nominee candidates than to him, as he was out on his own hook, and we thought him like the boy's pig;—the boy told his father he counted all but one, and that one run about so he could not count it. So we thought there was so little counting for dear Mims we had but little reference to him; but as we spoke against the mean practice of treating, I suppose the cap fitted; if so, dear Mims, wear it. As you are on your own hook, hook and hold on; for we think it will take hooking to hook up enough to elect you. As you say Mr. Pegram is as guilty of treating as you, and if you cannot support a man that will treat, vote for S. R. Hawley and Major Leonard; they have not treated. We know you say where is our candidate for Sheriff? Never mind who is Sheriff, you are not the man. You have enough to do to get one office, and a little more we think.

CUMBERLAND.

DIED,

At his residence, in Robeson County, N. C., on the afternoon of Friday the 24th of July, 1846, Mr. HECTOR McLEAN, Senior, in the 100th year of his age.

Mr. McLean was a native of the Isle of Skye, in Scotland; but, came, early, to this country, and was a citizen of this State, for upwards of seventy years.

From an early period of his life, he was a member of the Presbyterian Church; and was, by all who knew him, esteemed, as a man of eminent piety. His conversation was always edifying and instructive; he uniformly maintained the worship of God in his family, and his general walk was consistent and exemplary. For some years past, the infirmities of old age confined him to his house; and while thus confined, a large portion of his time was spent in private devotion, and in serious meditation; and having naturally a taste and talent for poetry, he threw many of his devout meditations into sacred verse, in the Gaelic Language, that being the tongue with which he was most familiar. He left behind him, a numerous train of descendants; of whom, a goodly number have inherited a portion of his piety; and many have maintained, and continue to maintain, a respectable standing in society. One of his grand-sons is a highly esteemed Minister of the gospel, in the Presbyterian Church; and two others of them are very respectable Physicians. In a word, few men have lived, up to the age of the subject of this notice, and maintained a more blameless life.—[*Comm.*

Near Tallahassee, Florida, on the 2d of July, after a severe illness of several months, Mr. WILLIAM SIMPSON, formerly of Bladen county, N. C., aged about 23 years.

At the residence of her husband, in Greensborough, Alabama, on the 9th instant, of dropsy in the chest, Mrs. ANN H. KITTRELL, aged 46 years and 9 months. The deceased was a native of Chesterfield District, S. C., and emigrated with her husband to Alabama in the Fall of 1837.

In New Hanover county, on the 17th ult., Miss MARGARET HOWE, aged 86 years, daughter of Job Howe, a near relative of the American General Howe.

Near Chapel Hill, on the 24th ult., Mr. JOHN MORROW, in the 44th year of his age.

At Salisbury, on Friday last, SAMUEL SILLIMAN, Esq. Attorney at Law.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—AUG. 4

No change to notice in our market.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

Supply of Turpentine has been small, and prices have advanced to 2 30 for Virgin and 1 95 for Yellow. Spirits 26. Prices of Timber have given way, and considerable sales at 3 50 to 5. No change in Lumber, Corn, or Bacon. Business dull.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

July 25—Brig Detroit from Charleston. 30—Schr. Jonas Smith from New York.

NEGRO CLOTHS.

A DESIRABLE article for Negro Winter Clothes, manufactured at Salem in this State, price from 33 to 42 cents, all wool. Please call and examine the qualities.

A. W. STEEL.

August 3, 1846. 22-6wi

UNION ENGINE CO. No. 1.

THE members of this Company are ordered to attend a called meeting at the Town Hall, on Saturday evening next at 4 o'clock. The books and papers of the Company having been burnt in the last fire, it is necessary to adopt some means to replace them. A full attendance is desired.

R. A. STUART, Sec'y.

August 4.

"Fever and Ague," and "Rowand's Improved Tonic Mixture,"

The Bane and the Antidote.

I HEREBY certify, that several persons under medical treatment for Intermittent Fever, (or Fever and Ague) within my observation and direction, have been cured by the use of Rowand's Improved Tonic Mixture," after every preparation of Peruvian Bark (Quinine) &c. &c., had been tried in vain!!

NATHANIEL P. CAUSIN, M. D.,
Washington City, District Columbia.

Thousands of like certificates have from time to time been published.

1,500,000 cases of Fever and Ague have been cured by

ROWAND'S

"IMPROVED" TONIC MIXTURE!!!

Within Fifteen Years!!!

However startling this statement may at first appear, yet the fact may be demonstrated by the single rule of three, for we estimate by reference to the "Manufactory Book" that Five Hundred Thousand Bottles have been made and distributed over the country during that period!!

Well, it is well known to the Agents, especially in the Western States, that whole families of 5 or 6 persons have been cured by one single bottle!—In a vast majority of instances one bottle has cured 1, 2, 3, and 4 persons! The average here would give three cases to every bottle! amounting to the astounding number of 1,500,000 cases of this "hated complaint" cured by this inestimable remedy!!

Now, "common sense" dictates the propriety of resorting at once to this old favorite, well-tried, and sterling remedy, and of avoiding all vulgar and insignificant mixtures.

Inventor and Proprietor, Dr. JOHN R. ROWAND, Philadelphia, Graduate of the University of Pennsylvania.

☞ For sale by E. J. HALE, Fayetteville.

August 1, 1846. 22-6w

DENTISTRY

IN FAYETTEVILLE.

R. D. ADDINGTON

HAS returned, and is prepared, at Briggs's Hotel, to receive orders to perform all operations on the Teeth, either in town or country.

June 2, 1846. 13-tf

☞ VERY IMPORTANT—TO US.—*Those of our subscribers who found their accounts enclosed in the Observer of the 21st inst., will greatly oblige us if they will examine them carefully, and not permit them to be forgotten until the respective amounts are remitted, (if by mail at our risk,) and receipts returned. We have been at great trouble about these accounts, first in earning their full value, and then in writing out a vast number of them, (some oftener than once,) and we have a right to hope that we shall not be put off any longer. Accounts due for periods of two years, or less, we have not had time to make out, but that need be no reason why those who owe such should fail to pay them.*

☞ *We shall be constrained of necessity to strike from our list such of those whom we now address, as, owing us for a long period, not personally known to us, and failing to respond to our repeated applications heretofore, may still neglect this call. We shall then be driven to such other means as may be in our power to secure attention to our just dues.*

MORE LIGHT!

THE Subscriber, desirous of closing his business and leaving town, offers for sale that well known desirable piece of property, the Fayetteville, North Carolina,

SOAP & CANDLE FACTORY.

All necessary information for conducting the business will be given to whoever buys it. There is no business in the community that pays so well in proportion to the amount invested. This market affords from 40,000 to 70,000 lbs of Tallow per annum, and whoever engages in the business can easily obtain three-fourths of that quantity to manufacture, and ready sale can be found for any quantity that can be made. Any persons from abroad wishing to purchase, can obtain any information respecting it by inquiring from the Subscriber. Large quantities of Candles are annually sent for from Wilmington, Raleigh, Chapel Hill, and Hillsborough, and as many more can be sold with a little attention, besides the large quantity consumed in this market. Call soon or you may lose a bargain.

W. McL. McKAY.

Fayetteville, July 6, 1846. 18tf

DAGUERREOTYPE MINIATURES.

Hast thou a friend for whom thou fond emotions cherish,
Secure the shadow, ere the substance perish.

J. L. BRYAN

WOULD respectfully announce to the citizens of Fayetteville, that he purposes remaining in this place a short time, in order to give to all an opportunity of procuring correct likenesses of themselves and friends in his superior style.

Being connected with several of the most successful Daguerreotype establishments in the State of New York, he has advantages, enjoyed by but few artists.

Portraits taken in a superior and greatly improved style, perfectly true to nature, of very fine tone, graded and colored so that no climate will affect them in the least.

Portraits of sick or diseased persons taken at their residences if required.

Particular attention given to those who may wish to engage in this beautiful art.

Instructions, with all the latest improvements, apparatus and stock, furnished on reasonable terms.

For further information inquire at his room on Hay street, a few doors West of Briggs's Hotel.

J. L. BRYAN.

June 29. 15-tf

PROFESSIONAL.

ONE or two young gentlemen, desirous of making DENTISTRY their profession, can now avail themselves of the opportunity of doing so. Dr. BAIRD, feeling himself highly capable of giving instructions in the various branches of Dentistry, and on the Anatomy of those parts connected with the Dental organs. His library consists of works on Anatomy, Pathology, Therapeutics, and others, embracing the latest discoveries in Science, and the most recent improvements in the Mechanical department. For further particulars, address post paid

J. N. BAIRD, Dentist,
Fayetteville, N. C.

My own experience has proven that those who design attending the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery, will find it to their advantage to take private instructions before doing so.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH.

THOSE Dentists in want of Artificial Teeth, can be supplied with various shades, shapes, and sizes, of Stockton's Manufactory, Philadelphia. The subscriber keeps constantly on hand a full assortment, and will dispose of any quantity of them on moderate terms, by addressing post paid to

J. N. BAIRD, Dentist,
Fayetteville, N. C.

June 29, 1846. 15-5w

VANILLA BEANS, for flavoring Ice Cream, &c.; LEMON SYRUP, a prime and choice article; LONDON MUSTARD, of superior quality; SALAD OIL, fresh and sweet; Mace, Cloves, Nutmegs, Cinnamon, Ginger, Saleratus, Ground Black Pepper, Black Mustard Seed,

For sale by
S. J. HINSDALE.

May 25. 12-tf

Encourage Home Manufactures.

Gardner & McKethan

HAVE lately made considerable improvement in their style of Work, and have now on hand a GENERAL ASSORTMENT, consisting of

Carriages, Barouches, Buggies, Gigs, Sulkeys, Wagons, &c.

Which for elegance of shape and finish, and durability, will compare with any made in the United States.

Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine our Work, as we have determined to sell LOW for Cash, or approved Notes.

Having in our employ first rate Smiths, we are prepared to do any Iron work in the above line on moderate terms.

We warrant all our Work to be of good and faithful workmanship and materials, for one year.

☞ REPAIRING faithfully executed, at short notice, and on reasonable terms.

FAYETTEVILLE, Feb. 9, 1846.

NEW
Carriage Repository.

THE Subscribers take this method of informing the public, that they have commenced the CARRIAGE MANUFACTURING BUSINESS, and intend to carry it on in all its various branches, say

Coaches, Coachees, Chariotees, Barouches, Buggies, Gigs and Sulkeys,

Of the most modern and approved styles. With several years' experience by one of the Principals, in one of the largest Manufactories in the Northern States, they feel no hesitation in saying, that nothing shall be wanting to make their Work equal to any put up here or elsewhere. They hope that by unremitted attention to business, to merit a generous share of public patronage. They assure the public that no pains have or will be spared to procure the best materials the surrounding country affords. They have completed and in progress of completion, several Vehicles of the latest fashions, which they offer at prices in conformity with the present pressure of the times.

☞ All Work warranted for twelve months.

Their Establishment is at the foot of the hill, opposite Liberty Point.

SIMPSON & McLAUCHLIN.

Fayetteville, September 1, 1845. 75-tf

Repairing done at the shortest notice, in the neatest manner, and at the lowest prices.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber has opened a GUNSMITH SHOP at the foot of Haymount, next door to C. R. Jones's Store, where he intends carrying on making and repairing guns, pistols, and locks of all kinds. Also, repairing dwelling house locks, keys, spring bolts, knobs, umbrellas, parasols, canes, andirons, pocket knives, &c.

N. B. People from the country can have their work done by bringing it with them to town; they can have it repaired for their return.

All work done in good order at short notice.

E. A. HARPER.

May 4, 1846. 9tf

Blank Warrants for sale here.

J. & T. WADDILL

OFFER for Cash, in exchange for Produce, or to punctual customers on time,

500 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT,
300 casks Lime,
100 bbls. Brandy and Whiskey,
50 bbls. Prime and Mess Pork,
50 hhds. new crop Molasses,
50 bbls. Mackerel,
5000 lbs. Bacon and Lard,
1 cask old Cider Vinegar,
80 boxes Fayetteville Mould Candles,
4 hhds. Sugar,
25 bags Rio Coffee,
25 kegs Nails,
Pepper, Spice, &c. &c.

They will receive and forward all Goods sent to their care, and are prepared to receive in Store or for shipment, all kinds of Produce, and will attend to all Commission Business entrusted to them, faithfully and punctually.

☞ On Consignment, a small lot of 7 year old PEACH BRANDY.

Fayetteville, June 1, 1846. 13-tf

Indemnity against Loss or Damage by FIRE!

THE WILLIAMSBURG FIRE INSURANCE Company, having been incorporated by an act of the Legislature of the State of New York, for the purposes of Fire Insurance, the Directors offer to Insure their fellow-citizens throughout the United States against Loss or Damage by Fire on Buildings, Goods and Merchandise, and Personal Property generally, assuring them that the affairs of the Company shall be conducted with such fairness, candor and liberality, as they trust will entitle it to public confidence and patronage.

☞ The Subscriber, Agent for the above Company, will give any further information that may be desired by those who wish to Insure.

JAS. MARTINE, Agent, Hay Street.

Fayetteville, Sept. 9, 1845. 75-tf

New Spring and Summer

GOODS.

MALLETT & HUSKE

HAVE just received their **Spring and Summer supply of GOODS,** consisting of

Sup'r black Cloths; black and fancy Cassimeres; black Satin Vesting; Plaid ditto; Valencia ditto; Pants; Cambric; Gingham; Organdie ditto; 4-4 Scotch ditto; Printed Lawns; Black ditto; Gingham Lawn; Alpaca; French Bombazine; Bishop Lawn; Book, Swiss and Jaconet Muslin; Cambrics; Linen Lawn; Irish Linen; B. D. and Russia Diaper; 10-4 Linen Sheeting; Huckaback; Crash; Linen Drill; Stockinet; Wellington Cord; Brown Linen; Paper Cambric; colored ditto; Rip Kas Plaid; Nankeen; Cottonades; Mosquito Netting; Canvass and Padding; Palm Leaf and Leghorn Hats; Lawn Bonnets; Straw and Willow do; Boots and Shoes.

—ALSO—

Brown, Loaf and Crushed Sugar; Rio, Java and Manilla Coffee; Hyson and Black Tea; Pepper, Spice and Ginger; No. 3 Mackerel; No. 1 Salmon; Cheese in boxes.

March 23. 5tf

COTTON YARNS.

C. P. MALLETT offers a superior article of COTTON YARNS, assorted, from No. 5 to 14, at wholesale, at 15 cents, cash.

September 1, 1845. 75tf

DESIRABLE GOODS.

W. McINTYRE

OFFERS for sale, Irish Linens and Sheetings; brown and bleach'd Sheetings and Shirtings; ribbed, striped, brown, and white Linen Drillings; Marseilles and Valencia Vestings; Croton Cloth; Tweeds; Kentucky Jeans; Georgia Nankins; Bed Ticks; Apron Checks; cotton Hkfs.; Calicoes; Ginghams; Gingham Lawns; silk, worsted, and cotton Bareges; Bombazines; Alpacas; silk Bareges and Barege Scarfs; lawn, pongee, and flag Hats; Gloves; Hose; Ribbons; silk Fringe and Gimps; sewing Silk; Rawworth's spool Cotton and Marshall's patent Thread.

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY.

Pocket and pen Knives; Knives and Forks; Carvers and Steels; table and tea Spoons; Scissors; Pins; Needles; Sheep Shears; Reap Hooks; Scythe Blades; Drawing Knives; Cooper's Adze; Howels; Compasses; Axes; Vises; hand Saws; Chissels; Augers, carpenters' brass knob Locks; stock, chest, till, and drawer Locks; cast steel, mill, and crosscut Saws; Pots, Ovens, and Skillets; single Oven Lids, so you may make your old Ovens as good as new.

—ALSO—

35 BBLS. MESS AND PRIME PORK.

Fayetteville, May 12, 1846. 10-6m

1000 Bushels CORN, for sale by
HALL & HALL.

Fayetteville, July 14. 19-tf

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,
CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions, June Term, 1846.

Alex'r S. Williams and wife Margaret, John R. Barksdale and Elizabeth Bailey, against George T. Barksdale, Executor of Sherwood Barksdale and David Barksdale.

PETITION TO ACCOUNT.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that David Barksdale, one of the Defendants in this case, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is Ordered, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, requiring him to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the County of Cumberland, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the first Monday of September next, and plead, answer, or demur to this Petition, or the same will be taken pro confesso as to him, and heard accordingly.

Witness, John McLaurin, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Fayetteville, the first Monday of June, 1846, and of American Independence the 70th year.

J. McLAURIN.

June 30, 1846.

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,
CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions, June Term, 1846.

Giles Ham and wife Mary, *vs.* Neill McArthur, Administrator of John McArthur, and Hugh McArthur, Daniel McArthur, Alexander McArthur, and Catharine Byrd.

PETITION TO ACCOUNT.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Hugh, Daniel, and Alexander McArthur, are not inhabitants of this State: It is therefore Ordered, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six successive weeks, requiring them to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the County of Cumberland, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the first Monday in September next, and plead, answer, or demur to this Petition, or the same will be taken pro confesso as to them, and heard accordingly.

Witness, John McLaurin, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Fayetteville, the 1st Monday in June, 1846.

J. McLAURIN.

June 30, 1846. 18-6w

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,
CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, June Term, 1846.

Bryan Bowen *vs.* John S. Harrell.

Original Attachment levied on the Defendant's interest in sixteen Negroes; also on his interest in 775 acres of Land.

IT appearing to the Court, that the Defendant in this case is not an inhabitant of this State: It is therefore Ordered, that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying him of this Attachment, and requiring him to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for said county, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the first Monday in September next, and replevy and plead to issue, or the suit will be heard ex parte, and the property levied on be sold to satisfy the Plaintiff's claim.

Witness, John McLaurin, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Fayetteville, the first Monday of June, A. D. 1846, and 70th of American Independence.

J. McLAURIN.

Are you Insured?

THE Subscriber, having been appointed Agent of the ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY, of Hartford, Connecticut, is prepared to issue Policies of Insurance on Buildings or Goods, either in this Town or in any part of the State, on proper application, description of the Property, &c.

The ÆTNA COMPANY has been in operation more than 25 years. Its capital is **$250,000.** The Hon. THOMAS K. BRACE was its first President, and he still holds that office, and several of its first Directors are still active and efficient members of the Board. It has at all times sustained the highest character for the prudence of its management, and for the liberality with which it has ever adjusted its losses.

E. J. HALE, Agent.

Fayetteville, Sept. 8, 1845.

FOR SALE.

25 BAGS prime Rio COFFEE,
5 hhds. New Orleans SUGAR.
MALLETT & HUSKE.

April 20. 7tf

FOR SALE.

A HANDSOME assortment of Fine CROCKERY, at retail, by

J. D. WILLIAMS.

April 6. 5-tf

FOR SALE,

24 HHDS. PRIME CUBA MOLASSES,
31 bags do. Rio COFFEE,
30 casks Fresh Thomaston LIME.
JOHN D. CAMERON.

June 8. 14-tf

NEW GOODS.
H. LEETE

IS NOW RECEIVING a beautiful selection of **Spring and Summer GOODS,** which he is prepared to sell as low as can be purchased in this market. Amongst his assortment may be found,—

Blue, black, invisible green, and brown broad Cloths; a great variety of Cassimeres and Vestings, latest style; Gambroons; cotton and linen Drillings; Kentucky Jeans; Cottonades; brown Linen, &c.; Silks; Alpacas; Bombazines; worsted and crape Balzorines; colored Grenadines; Lawns; twilled, embro'd, and plain Ginghams; second and full mourning goods; Prints, all qualities and prices; Collars; Chemizetts; Scarfs; and cotton silk Hose; pink, blue, and blue-black Crape; crape Lisse; swiss and Jaconet Muslins; col'd and black Fringes; Pais Cord; Shawls; black and white lace Veils; short and long Gloves; grass and corded Skirts; Edgings; swiss and jaconet Insertings; Shirtings; 4-4 and 10-4 Sheetings; silk Battons; Barege; Palm Leaf, Leghorn, Panama, and Fur Hats; lawn, straw, silk, florence, lace, and gimp Bonnets; a large assortment of Artificials, Boquets, and Wreaths; Shades and Parasols; Umbrellas; Boots and Shoes; Fancy Groceries, and many articles not enumerated.

March 24, 1846. 3-tf

GREATER

"Reduction in the expenses of getting goods by the way of Wilmington and Fayetteville, to the interior of North Carolina."

THE MERCHANTS'
Steam Boat Company,
Of Fayetteville, N. C.,

TAKE this opportunity to inform Merchants and others shipping goods by the way of the above named places, that they have made arrangements in Wilmington, to have all goods addressed to their care in that place, forwarded through FREE OF ALL CHARGES FOR STORAGE, DRAYAGE, WHARFAGE AND COMMISSIONS, when the funds are in hand to pay freight to Wilmington; when not, 10 per cent. on the freight bill will be charged.

And they further inform the public, that having spacious Warehouses on the bank of the river at this place, they will receive, and forward all goods through, that may arrive by this line, FREE OF CHARGE OF COMMISSION. Goods can be stored at the river at a considerable saving of drayage, or up town, as shippers may wish.

This Company mention in connexion with the above, that this line of Boats has been long and favorably known as safe and expeditious carriers on this river, and they hope to be so known for a long time to come.

And they remark further, that this Company's freight, alone, is sufficient to pay the expenses of running their Boats, and that they, consequently, ARE PREPARED, AND WILL FOLLOW UP, all and every concession made to the shipping public by any other Company on the Cape Fear River.

☞ The Merchants of this town can avail themselves of the arrangements in Wilmington, as they are intended alike for them as for Merchants of the interior.

Address all goods and letters to The Merchants' Steam Boat Co., at Wilmington and Fayetteville.

THOS. S. LUTTERLOH,
E. J. LILLY,
J. WADDILL, Jr.,
HENRY LILLY,
J. D. WILLIAMS,
H. L. MYROVER,
Merchants' Steam Boat Company.

March 10, 1846. 1tf

Dr. Turner's Pills.

For the Cure of Ague and Fever, and Chill and Fever.

THE Proprietor has been induced, by the repeated solicitation of persons that have been cured by his Pills, and feels it a duty he owes to suffering humanity, to introduce them to the public in such a manner that they may appreciate their value, obtain them readily and cheaply, and enjoy their magic influence without the expense and inconvenience of attending Physicians, a consideration of no small importance, ESPECIALLY TO THE POOR.

This medicine has not been taken on trust; experience and observation are the kind of coin by which a knowledge of it has been purchased. Self-conviction has been founded on self-observation. Others are asked to do likewise. It is a remedy that does not require "time" to tell its efficacy; it proclaims its power in a few hours. From a constant and very extensive use of this medicine for the past 6 or 7 years, it has been ascertained beyond a doubt, they possess powers perfectly astonishing, and unparalleled for the immediate and certain cure of the above diseases, for which alone they are recommended. In no single instance have they been known to fail in effecting a cure in 12 or at most in 24 hours, and in cases too of most formidable character; and even after the most eminent Physicians have exhausted their utmost skill, the patients, almost without hope, have been entirely cured by this medicine alone.

The Proprietor is well aware of the great prejudice entertained against all medicines of this kind; but he is fully satisfied that a fair trial will remove any such prejudice to this particular medicine, and pronounce it at once no Quackery, but the best medicine of the kind now in use. It is the opinion of most persons, that some preparatory course of treatment is necessary before the Pills are resorted to. The Proprietor would say to all such, that no preparatory medicine whatever is ever required. He would advise that no active means should be used; in fact, every other medicine may be dispensed with, the Pills being of themselves sufficient to arrest the diseases. Prostration and extreme debility are the never failing consequences of such a preparatory course, and it requires considerable time for the restoration of such patients to their former vigor. No sensible effect is ever produced on the system by the Pills, except in stomachs extremely delicate, a slight nausea is discoverable, which is of short continuance, and need produce no alarm. They are entirely harmless, and by following directions, may be used by any and all, without regard to age or condition.

☞ A Supply of these Pills may be had, wholesale and retail, at the Proprietor's prices, at E. J. Hale's Book Store, and at S. J. Hinsdale's Drug Store.

☞ Dr. Turner has been well known as a Practising Physician in this County for about 20 years past.—*Editor Observer.*

Blanks of all kinds,

For sale at the Book Store of E. J. HALE.

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER is prepared to do all kind of ROOFING, with Tin, Zinc, or Copper. Having had some experience in Roofing, he flatters himself he can give satisfaction to all who may give him a call.

F. T. WARD.

June 20, 1845. 64tf

CONGRESS WATER, SALAD OIL, this day received and for sale by

S. J. HINSDALE.

June 8. 14-tf

NOTICE.

PERSONS indebted to me are respectfully requested to pay their Notes and Accounts. Those of longer standing than twelve months will be put in a train for collection as soon as the necessary process can be served on the parties, unless paid by 1st March.

T. S. LUTTERLOH.

Feb'y 10. 97tf

CAMPHINE LAMPS.

B. MURPHY & CO., No. 191 North 2d st., Philadelphia, respectfully announce to the citizens of Fayetteville, N. C. and surrounding country, that they are extensively engaged in manufacturing Lamps for burning Spirits of Turpentine, and they feel warranted in saying, that for half the money these Lamps will give double the light of any Oil or Lard Lamp. Each Lamp warranted to burn well.

☞ Read the following from the Washington correspondence of the Public Ledger, Philadelphia:

"B. Murphy & Co., 191 North 2d st., Philadelphia, exhibit a very superior Camphine Lamp of their latest improvement, which has overcome every objection heretofore urged against the Camphine Lamp. This Lamp is well adapted to halls, chambers, &c., and has been used for illuminating a part of the extensive halls of the National Fair."

These Lamps can be procured of T. S. Lutterloh, Esq., Fayetteville, where all in want are invited to call.

June 13, 1846. 15-3m

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200 BUSHELS OF CORN,
For sale by
J. HUSKE & SON.

June 9. 14tf

Fayetteville and Warsaw
STAGE LINE.

THE Subscriber having taken the management of the above line, flatters himself that by putting on a new Hack, better stock, and "travelling up," all who may give it a trial will be better pleased than heretofore.

Under the present arrangement, leave Fayetteville on Sunday, Tuesday, and Thursday, at 4 o'clock, P. M.; and arrive at Warsaw in time to take the train for North or South.

Leave Warsaw Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, after the arrival of the train from both ways.

Passengers enter at Briggs's Hotel.

JACKSON JOHNSON, Agent.

Fayetteville, May 2, 1846. 9tf

North Carolina Mutual Insurance Company.

THE subscriber is Agent for the above Company, and will receive applications and give any information with regard to insurance.

R. W. HARDIE.

Fayetteville, May 30, 1846. 13-tf

JUST RECEIVED,

50 BAGS RIO COFFEE,
4 pipe pure French Brandy,
5 bbls. powdered and crush'd Sugar,
And for sale by
S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.

June 15. 15-tf

THE NAUTILUS
MUTUAL
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OFFICE No. 58 WALL STREET.

AFTER mature deliberation, the Trustees have become convinced, and the experience of old established companies fully warrant the conclusion, that the advantages of Life Insurance on the *Mutual* plan, may be extended and diffused with greater convenience to a large class of contributors, and with equal security to all the assured, by requiring no greater amount of the premium to be paid in cash than the company will require to meet its engagements with promptitude and fidelity.

It has accordingly been determined that in all cases where the annual premium shall amount to $50, and 60 per cent. thereof shall have been paid in cash, an approved note may be given for the remaining 40 per cent., payable twelve months after date, bearing six per cent. interest. The interest to be paid annually, but the principal not to be called in unless the exigencies of the company require it, giving sixty days notice, and then only by assessments pro rata to the extent that may be required to meet the engagements of the company.

It is confidently anticipated that a system, the operation of which is so fair and equitable, so well calculated to place the benefits and blessings of Life Insurance within the reach of all, and at the same time enable each contributor to share equally and fully not only in its beneficent security, but also in its profits of accumulation, will meet, as it is believed to deserve, the favor and confidence of the public.

The particular advantages offered by this company are:

1. A guarantee capital.
2. An *annual* participation in the profits.
3. No individual responsibility beyond the amount of premium.
4. Those who insure for a less period than life, participate equally in the annual profits of the company.

The *Nautilus* company confines its business *exclusively* to Insurance on Lives, and all Insurance appertaining to Life.

The Rates of Insurance on One Hundred Dollars.

Age.	One Year.	Seven Years.	For Life.	Age.	One Year.	Seven Years.	For Life.
15	77	88	1 56	40	1 69	1 83	3 20
20	81	95	1 77	45	1 91	1 96	3 73
25	1 00	1 12	2 04	50	1 96	2 09	4 60
30	1 31	1 36	2 36	55	2 32	3 21	5 74
35	1 36	1 53	2 95	60	4 35	4 91	7 00

JAMES D. P. OGDEN, President.
A. M. MERCHANT, Vice President.
LEWIS BENTON, Secretary.
PLINY FREEMAN, Actuary.

☞ The above Company have established an Agency in Fayetteville, and the undersigned are ready to receive propositions for the Insurance of Lives, and to furnish forms of Applications.

Dr. JAMES T. GILLIAM has been appointed the Medical Examiner of the Company.

Applications for Life Insurance in the Nautilus Mutual Life Insurance Company, and for Insurance against Fire, and also for Marine Risks in the Augusta Insurance and Banking Company, if made to us, will be promptly attended to. Their rates are as low as any other good Companies.

E. L. & W. WINSLOW.

June 20, 1846. 16-tf

THE BRANDRETH PILLS,

AS a general family medicine, especially in a country so subject to sudden changes of temperature as this, their value is incalculable. By having the Brandreth Pills always on hand, should a sudden attack of sickness take place, they can be given at once, and will often have effected a cure before the physician could have arrived.

In cholic and inflammation of the bowels, these Pills will at once relieve, and perseverance in their use, according to the directions, will surely do all that medicine can do, to restore the health of the patient.

In all cases of Indigestion, Worms, Asthma, Diseases of the Heart, and all affections of the stomach and bowels, the Brandreth Pills will be found a never-failing remedy.

To insure the full benefit of these celebrated Pills, they should be kept in the house, so that, upon the first commencement of sickness, they may be at once resorted to. One dose then is better than a dozen after disease has become established in the system.

☞ This valuable Medicine is for sale in Fayetteville by the only authorized Agent,

MICHAEL McGARY.

June 20, 1846. 16-6m

JUST RECEIVED,

DIRECT from the Factory, Rowland's Mill and Crosscut SAWS, warranted, and for sale by

B. ROSE & SON.

Jan. 24, 1845. 95-tf

The Augusta Insurance and Banking Company, of Augusta, Georgia,

HAVE continued their AGENCY in this place. They are prepared to take Risks against Fire in any of the Towns of North Carolina, and in the country, on terms as favorable as any other good Company.

Applications from abroad, containing a proper description of the property to be covered, will be attended to.

The Capital of this Company is $375,000, all paid in. Losses are settled on the most liberal terms, and the payment will always be made at the Agency in Fayetteville.

E. L. & W. WINSLOW, *Agents.*

Fayetteville, N. C., Sept. 8, 1845. 75tf

STEAMER EVERGREEN,

DRAWS 17 inches water, carries 750 bales Cotton. Shippers will do well to remember this, as low water may soon be expected.

REDUCTION

In the Expenses of getting Goods by the way of Wilmington and Fayetteville to the interior of North Carolina.

THE Agents of the Henrietta Steam Boat Company take pleasure in informing the merchants of North Carolina, that they have made arrangements (where *funds* are in *hand* to pay the freights to Wilmington,) to receive and forward through that place, all goods entrusted to their care, FREE of charges for storage, drayage, wharfage and commissions; but when no funds are in hand, 10 per cent. on freights will be charged.

The facilities of the Henrietta Steam Boat Company for the transportation of Merchandize on the Cape Fear River, are greater than ever before possessed by any Company running Boats on this river, and very far superior to that possessed by any other Company now running boats between Wilmington and Fayetteville.

This Company have three Steamboats in first rate order, one of which draws but 17 inches water, and will carry freight equal to 750 bales of cotton. The Company have, in addition to the boats above named, six Lighters, suitable for low water, and to run in connection with the Steamboats.

We would respectfully invite all who desire to get their goods forward to Fayetteville expeditiously and safely and at very little expense, to consign their goods at Wilmington to

HALL & JOHNSON,
Agents for the Henrietta Steam Boat Co.

March 30, 1846. 4tf

☞ All letters directed to Hall & Johnson at Wilmington or Fayetteville, will have due attention. All who desire to do so may consign their goods to Hall & Johnson, Wilmington and Fayetteville, and due attention will be given them.

Wanted to Purchase,

To be delivered during the Summer,

10,000 BBLS. TURPENTINE
T. S. LUTTERLOH.

Jan. 5, 1846. 92tf

HAT, CAP, AND SHOE STORE
AT THE OLD STAND, BUT NEW STORE.

THE Subscriber, in returning thanks for the liberal patronage received, respectfully invites his old customers, and the public generally, to visit his establishment, and examine his assortment of

Hats, Caps, Boots & Shoes,

Which may be found in the Southwest corner of the Market Square.

Ever having in mind that the nimble sixpence is better than the slow shilling, he would say to all such as may want any thing in his line to give him a call, as I am determined to sell cheap for Cash, and for Cash only.

JNO. C. THOMSON.

Dec. 5, 1845. 88-tf

☞ N. B. Fur Skins of all kinds wanted, for which a liberal price will be paid.

J. C. T.

HOTCHKISS'S
VERTICAL WATER WHEEL.

IN consequence of the very great popularity which these Wheels have attained by the use of nearly 4000 of them in different parts of the country, the Subscribers have sold about 100 Rights in North Carolina, 30 of which are in full and successful operation in Cumberland County. When properly introduced, they nearly double the value of the Mill, and in quantity of work generally far exceed the most sanguine expectations of the owners, many of whom are gentlemen distinguished for their science and practical skill, who have attested to the value of this improvement. The Wheels are more durable, and more easily kept in order, when properly put together, than the common Flutter Wheel. They will save one-third of the water, and run well in back water when there is a head above. The speed of the Saw is increased to more than double the strokes per minute.

The price of an individual right for one pair of Wheels, is $50.

We refer, among others, to the following gentlemen, some of whom have had the Wheels in operation 12 months or more, and from many of whom we have received certificates highly approving of these Wheels, and stating that their Saws, with this improvement, cut 2500, 3000, 3500, and even as high as 5000 feet a day, and save one-third of the water.

FAYETTEVILLE.
A. Graham.
CUMBERLAND.
Col. Alex. Murchison.
Christopher Munroe.
Alex. Williams.
Col. A. S. McNeill.
Farquhard Smith.
John McDaniel.
John Evans.
J. W. Howell.
BLADEN.
Gen James McKay.
Robert Melvin.
S. N. Richardson.
Thomas C. Smith.
Isaac Wright.
John Smith.
SAMPSON.
G. T. Barksdale.
Patrick Murphy.
John H. Spearman.
Hardy Royal.
NEW HANOVER.
James Murphy.
Charles Henry.
ONSLOW.
Robert Aman.
GREENE.
Thomas Hooker.
GUILFORD.
Dr. Faulks.
LENOIR.
Thomas Rouse.
Jesse Lassiter.
John Willams, Esq.

JONES.
James McDaniel.
CRAVEN.
John Bryant.
COLUMBUS.
Lot Williamson.
ROBESON.
W. C. McNeill.
RICHMOND.
John C. McLaurin.
John L. Fairley.
ANSON.
A. Bauchum.
J. R. Reid, Millwright.
CASWELL.
J. T. Dodson, Millwright.
William Russell.
CHATHAM.
Cole & Brantly.
Smith & Pullen.
N. Clegg.
WAKE.
S. Beasly.
JOHNSTON.
J. T. Leach.
BEAUFORT.
B. Runyon.
—— Arnold.
PITT.
John Joiner.
Drs. Robert and Richard Williams.
DUPLIN.
Lewis Herring.
James Jarman.
Daniel Moore.

Besides many others in different parts of the State.

With such a deservedly high character, the Subscribers feel justified in offering these Wheels to the Public. They will sell individual or County rights on reasonable terms. They also keep constantly on hand for sale, Pairs of Wheels, (varying in size to suit different heads of water,) in this place, Wilmington, Washington, and Newbern,—and also for sale by James T. Dodson, Caswell county.

They caution all persons throughout the State from paying any persons but ourselves or our authorized Agents for the right of using these Wheels.

NOTICE TO MILLWRIGHTS.—If you wish employment, acquaint yourselves with putting in these Wheels, as we now wish to employ at least 100 in this business in different parts of the State.

DUNCAN McNEILL.
ARCH'D McLAUCHLIN.
A. A. McKETHAN.

Fayetteville, Jan'y 1846. 95-tf

Life Assurance.
NATIONAL LOAN FUND LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,
No. 26, Cornhill, London.
CAPITAL £500,000, OR, $2,500,000.
EMPOWERED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.

THIS institution embraces important and substantial advantages with respect to life assurance and deferred annuities. The assured has, on all occasions, the power to borrow, without expense or forfeiture of the policy, two-thirds of the premiums paid, (see table); also the option of selecting benefits, and the conversion of his interests to meet other conveniences or necessity.

Assurances for terms of years at the lowest possible rates.

DIVISION OF PROFITS.

The remarkable success and increasing prosperity of the Society has enabled the Directors, at the last annual investigation, to declare a fourth bonus, varying from 35 to 85 per cent. on the premiums paid on each policy effected on the profit scale.

EXAMPLES.

Age.	Sum	Premium.	Year.	Bonus added	Bonus in cash	Permanent reduction of pr'm	Sum [illegible] may borrow on the policy.
60	$5000	$370 80	1837	$1088 75	$500 24	$50 08	$2225
			1838	960 76	435 53	67 53	1987
			1839	828 10	373 45	55 76	1780
			1840	581 85	270 20	39 70	1483
			1841	555 5	347 50	37 54	1336

The division of profits is annual, and the next will be made in December of the present year.

UNITED STATES AGENCY.

For list of local directors, medical officers, tables of rates, and report of last annual meeting, (15th of May, 1846,) see the Society's pamphlet, to be obtained at their office, 74 Wall street, New York.

JACOB HARVEY,
Chairman of Local Board.
J. LEANDER STARR, *General Ag't.*
STARK & PEARCE, Agents,
Fayetteville, N. C.

June 22, 1846. 19-tf

D. & W. McLAURIN

HAVE just received their *SPRING AND SUMMER STOCK,* consisting of a variety of

Staple and Fancy Goods,

Fashionable silk and fur Hats, Boots and Shoes, fine French embroidered, plain and chip Straw Bonnets, fashionable shape; double brim leghorn and palm-leaf Hats, &c., which will be sold low.

April 4, 1846. 6-tf

EDWIN GLOVER,
Watch Maker and Jeweller,

HAS REMOVED to the new Store of Mr. Warren Prior, on Hay street, a few doors above the Market. Having received a new set of Tools and Materials, he is prepared to do Work at short notice and in the very best manner. He has for sale,

Gold and Silver Watches, of different kinds; Gold Chains and Keys; Gold and Silver Pencils; Finger Rings & Breast Pins; Spectacles of all kinds; Thimbles, and almost every article in his line.

The above articles have been purchased in New York the past week, and will be sold much less than formerly.

P. S. E. G. tenders his thanks to the public for their former patronage, and hopes, by strict attention to business, to merit a continuance.

Oct. 25, 1845. 67tf

100,000 ACRES
VALUABLE TIMBER LANDS
FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber has purchased all the Lands belonging to the Estate of Abram Dubois, dec'd, lying principally in Robeson county, and on both sides of Lumber River, the different surveys containing

Over 100,000 Acres;

A large part finely Timbered, and convenient to Lumber River, where a large quantity of Timber is now rafted to the Georgetown market. These Lands are very valuable both for the Timber and Turpentine, for which purpose a large part is well suited, being in a region where the Turpentine yields more abundantly than any other section of the State. The Lands will be sold at a low price, and in quantities to suit purchasers.

Information respecting the title can be obtained by applying to the Hon. Robert Strange, James C. Dobbin, Esq., or A. A. T. Smith, Esq., Attorneys at Law.

I understand there are many trespassers on these Lands, to all of whom notice is hereby given, that the law will be enforced against all such offenders.

Application for any part of the Lands can be made to myself, or to John Winslow, Esq., who is duly authorised to make sale of the same.

THOS. J. CURTIS.

Fayetteville, N. C., Sept. 1, 1845. 75tf

"Health, the Poor Man's Riches, the Rich Man's Bliss."

DR. SPENCER'S VEGETABLE PILLS

AND VEGETABLE TONIC AND RESTORATIVE BITTERS.

THE thousands among us who use 'Spencer's Vegetable Pills and Bitters, need not be told how high is the position which these invaluable preparations sustain with the public; nor of their great superiority over every other preparation in use as a family medicine: but for the benefit of those who have not used them, or who may be sceptical of their virtues, the proprietor will insert *one* of the many certificates which have been presented by those who have used them, and witnessed their salutary and beneficial effects upon others.

EXTRAORDINARY PROOFS OF THE EFFICACY OF SPENCER'S PILLS & RESTORATIVE BITTERS.

Letter from Dr. Wardling, of S. C. dated CHARLESTON, S. C. May 3, 1845.

DR. SPENCER—Dear Sir—Having come to this place from the interior of this State to obtain a supply of Medicines to use in my practice, and not finding your Tonic and Restorative Bitters here, I have thought best to write you for a supply.

I am now in want of 200 boxes of your Pills and 300 bottles of the Bitters, and wish you to send them immediately to the care of the Rail Road Agent at Columbia, and I can get them from him. I shall be out of my present supply before they can possibly arrive. I prescribe about 40 or 50 boxes of the Pills per month, and about 70 or 80 bottles of the Bitters. It would undoubtedly be a satisfaction for you to know that with your Pills and Bitter I have cured seven obstinate cases of Piles which had resisted every other remedy that had been prescribed. The first was my own case, of about 4 years standing, which not only baffled my own skill but that of two other Physicians who advised with me. I only took the Pills at bed time in sufficient quantity to move the bowels, not less than once nor more than twice the next day; and only one table spoon full of the Bitters twice a day, about half an hour before meals. I continued this course for three weeks and found myself cured of a most unpleasant and troublesome disease.

I then ordered my patients to take the medicine in the same way. Some of them however were cured in one half the time I was myself. Since I commenced prescribing the Pills and Bitters I have cured 4 patients of Scrofula, 8 or 9 of Rheumatism, more than a dozen cases of Chills and Fever of long standing and some 15 or 20 cases of Dyspepsia, besides a great number of Sick Head-Ache, Weakness of the Stomach and general debility.

I would add, that I have always been opposed to Patent Medicines generally, and I should never have recommended yours in my practice had it not been for the remarkable cure of my own case first. This convinced me that the Pills and Bitters must possess very superior virtues; and in justice to the Medicine, I will say, that in a practice of 13 years I have never become acquainted with a Medicine so pleasant and mild in its action, that was at the same time so powerful in curing diseases.

I am your Respectfully, G. WARDLING, M. D.

The above invaluable Medicines are for sale in Fayetteville by Sam'l J. Hinsdale, Druggist.

June 6, 1846. 14-3m

PURE CIDER VINEGAR.

PURE North Carolina CIDER VINEGAR, by the barrel or at retail.

JAS. G. COOK.

July 13. 19-tf

FIRE INSURANCE,
By the Hartford Fire Insurance Company.

Incorporated 1810.—Charter perpetual.

THIS long established and well known Institution, having been in active operation for thirty-six years, continues to Insure Houses, Furniture, Stores, Merchandise, Mills and Factories, against loss and damage by Fire, on the most favorable terms.

ELIPHALET TERRY, Pres't.
JAMES G. BOLLES, Sec'y.
STARK & PEARCE, Agents.

Fayetteville, July 7, 1846. 19tf

Cape Fear Navigation Company.

THE Stockholders in the Cape Fear Navigation Company are requested to attend a called meeting, to be held in the town of Fayetteville, on Friday the 7th of August next, to take into consideration a revision of the Tolls on the River, and such other business as they may think proper. By order of the Board.

E. L. WINSLOW, Pres't.

July 11, 1846. 19tf

BRIGGS'S HOTEL,
Fayetteville, N. C.

THE Subscriber, having taken that large and commodious brick building, formerly known as the Planter's Hotel, respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he is prepared to accommodate Travellers and others, in the best manner; the building having been thoroughly repaired and properly furnished for that purpose.

The Northern and Southern Stages stop at this House.

Connected with the Hotel, and a few yards distant, are extensive Stables, which will be attended by careful and experienced Ostlers.

WM. W. BRIGGS.

Oct. 27, 1845.

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers have taken possession of their former Stand on Green Street, and are now opening a GENERAL ASSORTMENT of

GROCERIES,

Dry Goods, Hardware, & Cutl

And such other Goods as they have usually dealt in.

JNO. HUSKE & SON.

Dec. 9, 1845.

Notice to Pensioners.

THE Subscriber will attend as usual to the collection of all arrears of Pensions not as directed. From past experience he flatters himself he can give general satisfaction. Printed forms furnished gratis.

ELIJAH FULLER.

Fayetteville, Feb. 9, 1846.

F. T. WARD

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Fayetteville and the public generally, that he has removed to the shop recently occupied by E. J. Lilly, on Gillespie street, 5 doors South of the Market Square, where he will keep constantly on hand

TIN AND SHEET IRON WARE.

Persons wishing to purchase would do well to call and examine his Stock before purchasing elsewhere, as he is determined to sell as low as any other establishment in the State.

☞ Tin Baking Apparatus, of an entirely new pattern.

September 1, 1845.

CARLETON R. MOORE & CO.,
No. 9 North Front Street,
PHILADELPHIA,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS for the sale of Cotton, Cotton Yarn, Domestics, &c.

Refer to

Messrs. Murchison, Reid & Co.
J. D. Williams, Esq.
E. J. Hale, Esq.
Wm. G. Webb, Esq., Agent for the Manufacturing Company, Rockingham, N. C.
M. Townsend, Esq., Agent Great Falls Manufacturing Company, Rockingham, N. C.

Philadelphia, Sept. 1, 1845.

FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale about **Four Hundred Acres of Pine Land,** situated in Bladen county, on the East side of Cape Fear, within a mile of the river. Said Lands are valuable for Turpentine, Tar, and Timber. For further information apply to the Subscriber.

FREDK B. GAUSE.

Bladen county, April 8, 1846.

FOR SALE.

ONE-HALF of those valuable Brick Buildings adjoining Mr. Ray's new Brick Store, and half with 42 feet front on Hay Street.

THOS. J. CURTIS.

Jan. 13, 1846.

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,
STANLY COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1846.

William and G. J. Allen *vs.* Eben Nelms, Adm'r of Thomas Waddill, dec'd.

Petition to sell Land.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that William Waddill, John H. ... and wife Mary, Richard Tomlinson and wife ... James Tomlinson and wife ... heirs at law of Thomas Waddill, deceased, ... of this State: It is therefore Ordered by the Court that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, notifying said non-residents to be and personally appear before the Justices of our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Stanly, at the Court House in Albemarle, on the second Monday of August next, and show cause, if any, why the real estate of Thomas Waddill, dec'd, should not be sold, or the Plaintiffs shall not have execution against the real estate of Thomas Waddill, dec'd, for the satisfaction of their claim.

Witness, D. Hearne, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the second Monday of May, A. D. 1846, and of American Independence the 70th.

D. HEARNE, C. C. C.

[Pr. adv. $3 25.]

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,
STANLY COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1846.

John W. Stewart *vs.* Eben Nelms, Adm'r of Thomas Waddill, dec'd.

Petition for the sale of Land.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that William Waddill, John H. ... and wife Mary, Richard Tomlinson and wife Elizabeth, and James Tomlinson and wife ..., heirs at law of Thomas Waddill, dec'd, are not residents of this State: It is therefore Ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks successively, notifying said non-residents to be and personally appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Stanly, at the Court House in Albemarle, on the second Monday in August next, then and there to shew cause, if any they have, why execution shall not issue against the real estate of Thomas Waddill, dec'd, for the satisfaction of their claims.

Witness, D. Hearne, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the second Monday in May, A. D. 1846, and of our Independence the 70th.

D. HEARNE, C. C. C.

[Pr. adv. $3 25.] 18-6w